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CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1844.

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CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD: PUBLISHED DAILY, BY Gamatiel Bailey, Jr. AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

THE WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST, 18 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

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TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law. Office on the East side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.

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WILLIAM BIRNEY,

CINCINATI, oHlo,
TTORNEY AT LAW, and Commissioner to take
Depositions and Acknowlegements of Deeds for
States of Vermont and Connecticut, offers his serces for the collection of claims in the Federal and
ate Courts of Ohio, and in the Courts of Hamilton
maty. Refer to
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G. CORWIN & L. B. BRUEN, Attorneys at Law, Lebanon, Ohio, will give prompt and dili-tention to any business entrusted to them in War

A CARD.

Doctors H. & H. J. Cox, respectfull

ROBERT PORTER,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 172, Main st, between 4th and 5th, East side,

Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.—Terms Cash. nov 4 RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH. BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,

WESTERN OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN,
CINCINNATI
Bank Notes;
Bonks; Bills of Exchange; Cards; Drafts; Bill Heads, &c, &c. Executed in a superior style, and at Eastern prices.

Bank Note Paper, of superior quality and all kind

onstantly on hand.

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Checks on Trust Co. and Lafayette Bank.
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HOMAS EMEX X Lard Oil Mandacouler Sycamore street, East side, near Eighth street, in vites the public to test the quality of his Oil, which he warrants equal to Sperm for burning; also for machiner and the manufacture of Woolens, being free from vitrio and other pernicious ingredients. He will exchange Oil for Lard No. 1 or 2. JOHN F. DAIR & Co.

GROCERY MERCHANTS. AND DEALERS IN

GRASS SEEDS. Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets.

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TEW YORK DYE HOUSE, corner Gano and Wal
nut, between 6th and 7th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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HAYDEN & CAMPBELL, Wholesale and Retail Staple and Fan-cy Dry Goods, Fifth street, 2 doors west of Ruce, North Side.

N. P. IGLEHART,

PACKER of Pork and Beef, and Commission Mechant. Warehouses on both sides of the Canal, but ween Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agent for the O'Connor Patent Portable Car

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KEYS FITTED, NEW AND SECOND. HAND BOOKS.

HAND BOOKS.

STATIONERY, Slates, Prints, Blank Books, School Books, Toy Books, Pocket Books, Purses, Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Glasses, Boxes, Brushes and Soap, Hair, Tooth, and Cloth Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Ladles Tuck and Side Combs, Snuff and Fancy Boxes, Magic Lanterns, &c., by

No. 277, N. W. cor. Gano & Main st., bet. 6th & 7th.

J. H. is agent for Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills;

H. Kochler's Medical Candy, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, hoarseness, Asthma, and all diseases of the breast and lungs; J. M. Moody's Vegetable Rheumatic lotion sprain Limiment.

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Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam, a certain cure for Con Hamilton's Vegetable Balsam, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Whooping Cough, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and all diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys.

M. S. SAMPSON, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Earthen, China and Glassware, 'corner of Hopple's Alley, No. 92 Main street. between Lower Market and Third, Cincinnati. oct \$22 \times d-w6m

TAMES R. SHARP, Importer of British and German Lace Goods, Scotch and Swiss Mus-lins, Gloves, Mitts, &c. No 28 Cedar street, New-York: No 26 East Fourth street, Cincinnati. oct 19 d-w OSCAR F. BENJAMIN. Ag't.

JOHN P. DONOGH, SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER.

And Leather Dealer, No. 236, Main street, East side, between 6th and 7th. CINCINNATI, O.

T CASH paid for HIDES & SKINS. TAN BARK ought at the highest market prices. RURCKHARDT, KLEINERT & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND BETAIL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Liquors, Wines and Produce, E. corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Cincin N. B.—Constantly on hand a large assortment of Sou and Candles at manufacturers' prices. nov 16 lydaw ARD OIL FACTORY, Corner of Walnu and Sixth streets, Cincinnati. BURCKHARDT

and Sixth streets, Cincinnati. BURCKHARDI RLEINERT & CO., beg to announce that their new Lare of Factory is now in successful operation. They war-rant their Oil of the very best quality, which they offer ies in any part of the City supplied free

THOMAS B. HARRIS. THOMAS B. HARRIS.

WHOLESALE and retail DRUGGIST, and dealer
in PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES and DVE STUPS, corner of Lower Market and Sycamore sts, Cincinnati, O.
Physicians and Country Merchants are solicited to call
and examine for themselves. The above articles are of
the best quality, and may be had at reasonable rates.
Cash paid for Ginseng, Beeswax, Flaxseed, &c.
oct 16 lyw

Butcher & McLaughlin, successors to Ginson & Butcher & McLaughlin, successors to Ginson & Butcher, and are constantly manufacturing BRUSHES of every description, which they flet on reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail.

Hair, Cloth, Shoe, Shaving, Scrub, Dust, Sweeping, Whitewash, and Paint Brushes;
Machine Brushes made to order.

Shoe and Stock Bristles.

N. B.—B. & M. are constantly receiving ALL THE WIRE made-at the Ohio Wire Works, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. Case paid for HOGS' BRISTLES.

MILES & CO., Merchandise and Real Estate
Brokers, No. 25 East Fourth st. Examination
of Titles, and Conveyancing attended to with diligence
and care. Loans negotiated, and Merchandise purchased and sold at usual rates of Brokerage.

C. PHILLIPS-Iron Foundry and Scale
Manufactory, Deer Creek Bridge, near the Rail
and Pepot, Cincinnati. Platform scals of every deription, Patent Balances, Counter Scales, Druggists
Hydraulic Presses, Sad Irons, Andirons, Plough
stings, Wagon Boxes, and every variety of Castings,
nith Work, &c. Repairing done as usual. Two good
eam Engines for sale.

july 15 1yw

ATTEND!! JUNIATA AND PORTSMOUTH IRON AND NAILS.

MORRELL & CHAPMAN; wholesale dealers in Iron and Nails, English and American Steels, Anvils, Scales, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxes, of every description. COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

J. O. DOUGLASS, MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NORTH EAST CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STS.

THE only place in Cincinnati where Wind Instruments can be made and repaired.

oct 16 ly

FRANKLIN HOUSE, ON MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH CINCINNATI, OHIO. L. ROSS & L. P. FRAZER have taken this commodious house, and are now ready, at all time commodate travellers and boarders, on reasona

erms.
P. S. The Indianapolis Stage Office is kept at this ALSO—The Chillicothe and Hillsborough Stage Office kept at the Franklin House.

Passengers wishing to go East or West, will find it to aeir interest to call at this House.

oct 11 3-dw6m A. L. RCSS & CO.

Thursday, December 19, 1844.

We were gravely assured a day or two since by an intelligent gentleman that our cause was iderations.

Is it not remarkable that the unwavering fidelity of the members of the Liberty party to each other, should result in its dissolution? Is it not still more remarkable that they hould have ruined their cause by refusing to regard it otherwise than as one of paramount importance? that they should have sunk their principles into utter oblivion, by a consistent,

horough adherence to them? Would it not have been a most ingenious way o magnify our cause and make it honorable, to propagate our principles and secure respect for Postage, by Mr. Chase. They deserve general urselves, to have subordinated our Cause to attention.

and their advocates? Had this policy been pursued, our Party ave shed a tear over its ashes. On the contrary, if it is now defunct, it is a melancholy satisfaction to know that it has died in its integrity, battling fearlessly for its principles.

But is it dead? What is the proof? Do you ind it in the fact that it gave a larger vote during the late stormy excitement than it ever did pefore? Is the great cause of Human Rights to which it is pledged, ruined? Let us see. From Maine to Wisconsin, all through the

free States, the Liberty press is teeming with soul-stirring productions. In Bangor, Boston, Cincinnati, we have daily journals carrying the community with pressure classes of the community.

Allow one-fourth addition for letters, &c. truth among the business classes of the community; and in Albany and Chicago it is in con emplation now to establish two more Liberty lailies. Away out in Wisconsin, Mr. Sholes. ormerly a Democratic editor, has consecrated his fine talents and spacious sheet to the Liberty Cause. At Chicago, Illinois, is the Western Citizen, one of our largest and best filled exhanges, under the control of an industrious Liberty editor. At the capital of Indiana, Mr. De Puy, another Democratic editor, who refused o swear by James K. Polk and Slavery, has lung the Liberty banner to the breeze, and in that need not be ashamed. "The Free Labor Advocate," another Liberty paper in the same State, a veteran in the cause, is pursuing the niet tenor of its way. In this State we have four weeklies, with a far larger total circulation

four weekles, with a far larger total circulation than that of any other four or half dozen papers for the circulation than that of any other four or half dozen papers for the construction of the productive routes. It is the general revenue papers of the control of the construction of the consideration of the consideration

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES can only be equaled by those of professed Li- far better that about the same deficit should, for a C. J. Ingersoll, having introduced his resolumiseries which the action of the Liberty party has inflicted on the country, has even put forth since the election, a new edition of the Whig be their tastes and cookery, agree in this; creed. Before the election, September 13th, that the stomach of man is a sort of universal

Lands.
"An honest and economical administration of

the Government.
"The President to be eligible for one term." And the Whig National Convention which met at Baltimore, May 1st, 1844, set forth the creed then, of the Whig party as follows: "A Tariff for revenue with discrimination in

favor of protection.

"Distribution of the proceeds of Public Lands.

"A single term for the Presidency.

"A reform of Executive usurpation."

Not one word about Slavery, or Texas, or the Slave Power, or Slavery-usurpations, in all this -and yet, according to the resolutions, it em-B. WHEATON, Druggist, and Dester in Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Patent Medices, Chemicals, &c. Corner of Broad and High sts., blumbus, O.

""" There was consistency in this. It would have been awkward in a party, the controling blumbus, O. july 15 lyw braced all the great principles of the Whig parsection of which is slaveholding, represented too country Merchants & Blacksmiths by a slaveholding chieftain, whose voice had been raised loudly in opposition to the antislavery movement, to have adopted as a part of its creed, anti-slavery principles !

But, now for evidence of progress. SINCE out that the creed was not perfect. It now says-"If we understand the creed of the Whig par-

y, it is this:
"Equal and exact justice to all men. "Equal and exact justice to at men.
"Protection to American industry.
"Distribution of the proceeds of the Public
Lands for purposes of Internal Improvement
and Education.
"The Strict Maintenance of National Faith. No 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Market, ncinnati, Ohio. oct 15 ly

"The Right of Petition. "No Extension of Slavery.

"And to these may be added—for we deem it to be in accordance with Whig principles—the final abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and with the consent of the States, its total extinction throughout the Union."

they returned the compliment in pure Chinese style. The awkwardness of both parties at the tables of their respective hosts, reminds once of this fable of the fox and the crane."

Infanticide prevails to a horrible extent.—Like most barbarians, they treat females as if

original Whig principles! by an intelligent gentleman that our cause was ruined—the Liberty party was defunct—its principles would soon go into oblivion,—all because we would not suffer ourselves to be sponged up by the great Whig party! For the sake allel in all our former messages—that, one of the first acts of a Whig gentlemen, for we are bound to believe they feel mournful over the supposed death of a party in which they took so deep an interest because was a finited. Again—if the cause is so utterly ruined, how he could give them away, if he chose, as there were plenty of people who were childless, or had sons for whom they were anxious to obtain slaves in Baltimore to escape, and sentenced to confinement in the peniment, or the principles would not suffer ourselves to be sponged up by the great Whig party! For the sake Law of the State, a thing without a parallel in all our former messages—that, one of the latter to the United States be and he hereby is authorized.

C. T. Torrey, a minister of the gospel, of understoon the penity of people who were childless, or had sons for whom they were anxious to obtain slaves in Baltimore to escape, and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary, for ten years, when the could give them away, if he chose, as there were plenty of people who were childless, or had sons for whom they were anxious to obtain slaves in Baltimore to escape, and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary, for ten years, when the could give them away, if he chose, as there were plenty of people who were childless, or had sons for whom they were anxious to obtain slaves in Baltimore to escape, and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary.

In this distact to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of believes they he do not necessate the could give them away, if he chose, as there were plenty of people who were childless, or had one of the latter to the United States of the adjustment of the gospel, of the could give them away, if he chose, as there of the same were plenty of people who were c tions for the repeal of the laws against colored people-and that one of the first acts of a Demo cratic House of Representatives, is the repeal of the Gag, which for six years had disgraced a Whig House and a Democratic House in suc cession? Are these evidences that our cause in ruined-that our party has lost its power? May Heaven multiply such evidences a thousand

> TWO CENTS POSTAGE. The following statistics and calculations wer

Whig policy, merged ourselves in the Whig All agree that the rate of postage ought to be a party, and held our principles in abeyance as of low as possible: and if the Two CENTS RATE is omparatively little importance, for the sake of practicable, it ought to be adopted. That it i elevating to office a man who abhorred them practicable, if the franking privilege be abolished as, by almost universal concession, it ought to be seems to be certain; for who can doubt that the Had this policy been pursued, our Party would certainly have been dissolved beyond the power of re-union, and no honest man would be people cannot write, where mind is not nearly so active and enterprise not half so vigorous, as in this country, the correspondence is tenfold what it was at the dear rate? We think it will be more than quadrupled; and that, in a very few years. our correspondence will increase as much as that of England. Then, even at the reduced rate, our Post Office will support itself.

But to the statistical statement : According to the Report of the Post-master General, transmitted to the Sen-ate, the number of letters paid and un-paid, free and drop, deposited in the Post Offices during one year, according to an estimate based on October, 1843,

Making total letters, &c., one year,

This correspondence, at two cents per

Making a total income of \$3,367,548 48 The total expense of mail routes, stated by 1st Assistant Postmaster General, for year preceding 1st July, 1843, was... The expense of Postmasters, &c., ascer-tained by deducting the property of the control of the c

The above calculation is on the supposition that expenses continue as they are; but a vast amount han that of any other four or half dozen papers may be saved. Also upon the supposition of a

HOLESALE and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES AND PRODUCE, southeast corner of Fifth and berty papers. In one week now, it contains more anti-slavery matter than in many months sait, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Madder, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarn, &c., sold at the lowest cash prices. oct 16 before the election. And the Pittsburgh Garana and wayners however rooms in the general revenue, and the benefits of the Post Office brought within the easy reach of every to the Committee of the Whole on the State of zette, which is forever prating about the untold man and woman, however poor, in the whole land. A Chinese Dinner.—Infanticide.

Different nations, no matter how varied may to take them up.

1842, Henry Clay, the declared incarnation of genius, where capacities are adapted to every lous to present a counter-report—but no time BRUSH MANUFACTORY AND WIRE
STORE,

BMOVED to No 104 Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati.

Butcher & McLaughlin, successors to Gissor & Main streets are adapted to every lous to present a counter-report—but no time species of edible. Mr. Abeel gives a curious description of a Chinese dinner at the house of ity had agreed to report their resolutions the same day on which they were introduced.

"A sound national currency.

"An adequate revenue with fair protection to Mandarins. The first course consisted of the same day on which they were introduced. "As adequate revenue with fair protection to American industry.
"Just restraints on the Executive Power.
"Distribution of the proceeds of the Public cers of meat, and small cups of sam shoo, a villainess kind of the process."

villainous kind of distilled spirits, on which our sailors in China occasionally take a spree. The missionary exchanged his grog for a cup he is Chairman. Curiously enough, it is conof tea, and the example was soon followed by the other guests. Next, a place was made in the middle of the

The Americans had hard work to follow the

spirited example set by the Mandarin, in his attack on the shark's fins and other delicacies. A dish of sea-slugs next made its appearance, and Mr. Abeel rather wondered why they were not favored with birds' nests, which is deemed a great luxury.

Thirty or forty dishes of fish, flesh, and fowl, including chickens, ducks, pigeons, beef, pork, and mutton, or kid, some, admirably cooked, were successively served up. Grahamism has made little progress among the aristocratic the election, the Pittsburgh Gazette has found ed. The rice and bread, or what the sailors called duff, made into rolls, were reserved for ber the slave. At this hour, while nearly two the last of the feast. Had the order been reversed, Mr. Abeel remarks, his English friends, naval commander in English style, and now Freedom.

tempt to delude the public with the idea that a person who had come some fourteen miles to party, in which such men as Waddy Thompson, see him, who told him that comparatively few The Religious of this Country.

Benton, just on this account.

Now, if possible, his plan, so party, in which such men as Waddy Thompson, see him, who told him that comparatively few W. C. Preston, Rives, Leigh, Berrien, &c. &c., of the female children were spared, scarcely W. C. Preston, Rives, Leigh, Berrien, &c. &c., exert a controlling influence, can hold to the principle of no extension of slavery, and its final abolition, so soon as the States may consent! Our object is simply to show, that so far from our Cause being prostrated, leading Whigh the states are the controlling influence. The literature of the female children were spared, scarcely any family saving more than one. The literature of taken as a pretty fair exponent of its religious ry graduates were the only exception, for they not only preserved all their children, but exhous the principle of the female children were spared, scarcely any family saving more than one. The literature of taken as a pretty fair exponent of its religious result of the female children were spared, scarcely any family saving more than one. The literature of taken as a pretty fair exponent of its religious result of the female children were spared, scarcely any family saving more than one. The literature of taken as a pretty fair exponent of its religious result of the female children were spared, scarcely any family saving more than one. The literature of taken as a pretty fair exponent of its religious representation. The ment of the female children were spared, scarcely any family saving more than one. The literature of taken as a pretty fair exponent of its religious representation. from our Cause being prostrated, leading Whig one heeded their advice. He confessed he had for instructing a few miserable bondmen, how editors at the North, are obliged to plagiarize destroyed four of his own daughters, and saved to escape from slavery. They were, as is its first principles, and pass them off as but one; alleging poverty in excuse for the un- well known, pious men, preparing for the natural deed. Mr. Abeel reminded him that ministry. Again—if the cause is so utterly ruined, how he could give them away, if he chose, as there C. T. Torrey, a minister of the gospel, of un-

pondence With France .-- Flori-

da, Iowa, Texas, &c. Senate, 12th Dec., Mr. Tappan introduced bill to endow the Smithsonian Institute, which was referred, after two readings, to the Comnittee on the Library.

Mr. Phelps moved a resolution of inquiry respecting the public debt of Texas, the amount of its lands unappropriated, &c.; it was laid over

The resolution, introduced the day before calling for copies of the correspondence between but right and heroic. Let any religious editor presented to the late meeting for the reduction of the United States and France, in relation to if he dare, stand forth and deny this. nnexation, was agreed to.

House, Dec. 12th .- Mr. Douglass gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to establish a new territory, to be called "Nebraskee."-Where's this?

Five thousand copies of the Constitution of be printed. The Constitution of Iowa has been diabolical inflictions upon Captain Walker!await the result of their application for admis-

petitions. The first one, praying for abolition the merciful Jesus, who came to preach delivin the District of Columbia, was objected to by E. J. Black of Georgia, as being pure vilifi cation, and containing a falsehood upon its acts, that cannot at the most be deemed any face—and disgraceful not only to the signers, other than acts of misguided philanthropy, but to the person presenting it. Mr. Rhett signified his desire to debate the question of re-28,309,748 ception, so the petition was laid over. Another was presented from the same place; Mr. Black objected-said he did not wish to debate, but 113.238,992 to denounce it-Mr. Rhett asked to debate it, 28,309,748 so it was laid over. Another was served in the 141,548,740 same way, T. Smith of Indiana, announcing his purpose to debate. Another, praying the 2,830,974 48 abolition of the slave trade, was met as usual by Mr. Black, who seems to put himself forward as a real "Jack, the Giant Killer."

Mr. Dromgoole expressed doubt as truth'of certain allegations in the petition. Mr. Giddings-I am prepared to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. Dromgoole-I asked no question Mr. G .- I am ready to give him the informa ion for which he inquired.

Mr. D .- I want no information from the gen

should move the House to go into Committee

Mr. Winthrop stated that the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs had been anx-

Congress on the 13th. The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House Mr. Adams at last succeeded in having the report of the New-York Historical Society referred to a Select Committee, of which June, 1844, per official statestituted of eight members, four from slave States, four from free, including the Chairman.

State, of the number of passengers on shipman of strong mind, ardent benevolence, gre
Mr. Duncan's bill in regard to Presidential
board who arrived in the United States, during firmness, and high-toned conscientiousness. States, four from free, including the Chairman.

Thanksgiving.
This day by the proclamation of the Governor is set apart in Ohio, for public thanksgiving. There is abundant reason for thanksgiving to the Father of all good, every day in the year but once a year, it is wisely ordained, there shall be a set day, on which the whole People may unite in a manner peculiarly emphatic, in acknowledging their indebtedness to Him who

is the author of every good and perfect gift. This, day, let those who have plenty remember the poor; let those who are in health remember the sick; let those who are free remem-

be branded in the hand, with the letters, "S. S.;" to be in jail for a length of time; and to

pay a fine. At the same time civil suits are pending against him to a large amount. Now, we will confess that the practice going into slave States to aid slaves to escape is imprudent, embarrasses the anti-slavery cause and so far as it involves stratagem, deceptio falsification is immoral. But, in itself, the ac of aiding an innocent fellow being, in chains, to obtain his liberty, peaceably, is not wrong,

But, what has been the conduct of the reli gious press generally? It has maintained a dastardly silence in relation to the cruel punishment of the Missouri sufferers. It records the fact of Torrey's punishment, without comment. And not one of our religious ex lorida, framed several years ago, were ordered to changes has whispered indignation at the aid before Congress, and both Territories now We do not ask them to approve of the acts of them as wild and imprudent-but, for the sake Mr. Giddings presented several anti-slavery of the holy religion they profess, for the sake of erance to the captive, let them lift their voice in solemn condemation of laws which punish

more severely than high-handed, outrageous crime. The fact that they do not do so-that the manifest a most heartless indifference in thes matters, proves that all their flaming profession of love to God and man are hollow and delusive

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its last session, suspended Bishop Andrew, in his Episcopal functions .-But the spirit of Slavery exalts itself against all authority, and scorns submission. Bishop ment of the Constitution and Laws of the all authority, and scorns submission. Bishop ment of the Constitution and Laws of the Soule, in direct opposition to the decision of the Union, and the rights and immunities of the Conference and his brother bishops, in a letter States respectively, will be tolerated with the dated September 25th, 1844, has invited the People of our country!!" "Calm" and "strong," attached to the bridle at the top of the horse's suspended Bishop to resume his Episcopal is it not? Massachusetts kicked out of South head, while the other rests at the pommel of suspended Bishop to resume his Episcopal is it not? Massachusetts kicked out of South functions in the Southern Conferences, and the invitation has been accepted. A more flagrant usurpation no Bishop could be guilty of.

It is it not? Massachusetts kicked out of South the saddle, or on the splash board or coach box, as the case may be. Running up the cat-gut part by means of loops, is a short cross piece of take, for example, the benefit of another kick-Mr. D.—I want no information from the gentleman: I shall apply to other sources.

A petition against Annexation was then presented. Mr. Petit, of Indiana, remarked, that the subject had already been referred to a committee of the whole American People, and reported on. Mr. Ingersoll had not read that report. Wentworth—It will be read on the 4th

Friday, December 20, 1844.

The session of the House on the 13th, was chiefly interesting on account of the statistics lith inst. reported from the Executive Department. The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a copy of the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the half year ending June 30th, 1844.

In this statement the balance in the Treasury 31st of December, 1843, is set down at and the amount received in the half year 1844, at 20,782,410 45

Making The expenditures

Mr. Duncan's bill in regard to Presidential board who arrived in the United States, during the first three quarters of the year 1843, and during the destinon on an awkward's short whole, was agreed to adding the question on an awkward's short whole, was agreed to adding the question on any of chop-sticks, and a solitary fork.

Spoon, a pair of chop-sticks, and a solitary fork.

The Americans had hard work to follow the second 84,764, making 141,293 for one year and

> than has been generally supposed. Mr. Benton's Annexation Bill. Mr. Benton's bill, which we publish below, is

versed, Mr. Abeel remarks, his English friends, unaccustomed to the chop-sticks, would have galling chain, there are nearly three millions tion among the States. In relation to Slavery, forty-nine thousand dollars raised in eight got along admirably. "The Mandarlns had of our fellow beings in sister States, who have it has an appearance of fairness, but only an been feasted by the military commandant, and never known what it is to breathe the air of appearance. It provides for the creation immediately of a State to be called the State of a monument to the Father of his Country! We Let gratitude for the blessings we enjoy, be Texas, as large as the largest in the Union, they returned the compliment in pure Chinese the presence of both parties at style. The awkwardness of both parties at style. The awkwardness of their respective hosts, reminds the tables of their respective hosts, reminds should never be separated: in the one we renonce of this fable of the fox and the crane."

Let gratitude for the blessings we enjoy, be which is to be a slaveholding State, and then should never proper way—but we do think it will be time enough to talk of monuments to Mr. Clay, when that to George Wash—one of the fox and the crane." der tribute to God, in the other, to our brother. up to the latter the section where there is no Like most barbarians, they treat females as if There can be no piety without charity, for if a possibility of the former flourishing! The Now, we say nothing of this fraudulent at- they had no souls. Mr. Abeel conversed with man love not his brother whom he hath seen, Whigs, we notice, are inclined to eulogise Mr.

> concerned, is as bad as Mr. Tyler's, which cates impotence: makes no provision in relation to slaveholding. On the latter plan, Texas would be annexed as a Territory simply—not a State—leaving it undersided whether States formed and the latter plan, Texas would be annexed as of these Braintree philippics, in the homily part of it, that ever since he read what our Sadecided whether States formed out of it should be admitted as slave States or not.

A Bill to provide for the Annexation of Texas to the United States.

If. The r

adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power. Alarmingly Severe. The Boston Atlas is terribly severe on South Carolina. General Quattlebum himself must feel in considerable trepidation. There is some-

disposed, hitherto, it says, to smile at their vain Judiciary Committee. It will pass, we think. and ineffective violence, "but when they assume through their State Legislature to nullify the law of the General Government, and to repudiate the operation of the Federal Courts in their State—when they undertake to deny to a sister State the privilege of defending the rights of her own citizens in their courts. "—(wall of her own citizens in their courts "-(well, the right kind of religious instruction, a what then? O, what a lame and impotent con- tical Christian educ clusion!) "it then becomes a question of the so educated? very highest importance, how far such infringe-

Death of J. B. Mahan, We learn with regret that J. B. Mahan, well known to many of our readers, died at his residence at Sardinia, Brown county, O., on the

A few years since, it will be recollected, he was precipitately given up to the Executive of Kentucky, on a demand from that State, having been indicted for aiding slaves to escape. The indictment involved perjury; he was discharged by Judge Read; but immediately arrested on a civil suit by certain worthless persons, for the value of slaves lost by them, and which, it was falsely sworn, he aided to escape in Ohio. He was for a long while harrassed incessantly, till 51,304,389 89 his little property was all taken from him.-He was a native of Kentucky; for years has been devoted to the cause of human liberty; \$39.186,284 74 and his last illness was occasioned by his disin-A report was received from the Secretary of terested labors in this holy cause. He was a man of strong mind, ardent benevolence, great

Mr. Hoar. The correspondent of the Newark Daily Adthree quarters. Some Collectors of Customs vertiser, states that Mr. Hoar was in danger of had not reported. The statement includes all being lynched if he had remained longer in assengers so that the feal number of immi- Charleston. A mobbad collected, prepared to go grants cannot be ascertained from this report. to any extremes, and would have assaulted him As many of these passengers have been foreign any how, had not his daughter been with him. travelers, on a visit to the country, or Ameri- He is a man about sixty years of age. The cans, returning from abroad, we may set down herald in all ages, among all nations, civilized the number of immigrants arrived in the or savage, has been invested with a sanctity, United States on ship board, during the last two securing him against harm. The South Caro-

Monuments.

years, at about 125,000-a number much less lians might take lessons in Civilization of Sav-

The amount of money realized by the Board hear much talk of a monument to Mr. Clay, ments to Mr. Clay, when that to George Washington shall have been finished.

C. J. Ingersoll has attempted to reply to John Quincy Adams, but he is not the man Now, if possible, his plan, so far as Slavery is for such a work. The following extract indi-

"It is by no means so clear that he is not a viour said in the Synagogue, of the prophecies of Isaiah, he (Mr. Adams) has had no doubt that both wars and slavery will cease on the earth. Now that would be a great economy, Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and other piracies by sea. Still, can we believe it? If Mr. Adams sincerely does, let him repair to Nauvoo, or put on as-cension robes. Certainly the wildest perversion of Scripture by these fanatics, never more ab-surdly misinterpreted one of the most pleasing doctrines of the Christian's hope."

The people of the West are learning in the good old ways of the work. cople of Texas, by a legislative act, East. Yesterday morning, on reaching our or by any authentic act which shows the will office, we were told that a person from the country had been in several times to see us on annexation.

IH. A State, to be called "the State of Teximportant business. Well—if his business is
important, thought we, he will call again. We
had not long been seated, when in bolted our
friend, for such the sequel proved him to be,
and without the slightest regard for the proprioriginal States.

and without the slightest regard for the propri-ly. The remainder of the annexed territory eties of an editorial sanctum, claimed our atand without the slightest regard for the propri-1V. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as none of their territories, and to be called "te Southnest Territory."

V. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and northwestern part of said territory, west of the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, so as to divide a consulter a may be the whole of the an. ride as equally as may be the whole of the annexed country between slaveholding and non-ruption, he had extracted with some labor, slaveholding States.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by said he—"that's my business—how do you like treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be un-more interesting." Our vexation was all gone. ecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be ties of the Tripod. The Turkey proved too much for the sublimi

Henceforth we shall style Ripley the banner

town for Turkies.

General Assembly. Not much of importance is under weigh in the General Assembly. The bill reported by thing so definite and determined in the air of Mr. Perkins to repeal the law of 1804, concernthis leading Whig Journal, that the Legislature of that Lynch-Law State will doubtless be of that Lynch-Law State will doubtless be strike out all after the enacting clause, but brought to its marrow-bones. We have been it failed, and the bill was then referred to the

Religious Instruction and Crime.

Monday, December 23, 1844.

Texas and the General Assembly. Two reports, one in opposition to Texas annexation, the other in favor of it, are now before the Senate of this State. The latter, a minority report, is from the pen of David T. Disney It is well written and admirably calculated to make the worse appear the better reason. As we do not wish to be misunderstood, we must repeat our oft expressed opinion, that we have no sympathy with arguments against annexa tion, except those founded on an apprehension that slavery would be extended, and upon the assumption that the measure as urged by John Tyler, would involve bad faith to Mexico .-Were these two obstacles out of the way, we should regard the annexation of Texas as highly desirable; but, with us, they constitute insu perable objections.

Mr. Disney inclines to the opinion that an nexation would in the end work for the benefit of the colored race, resulting in the final extinc- THE CHILD'S DELIGHT: A PRESENT FOR YOUNG PROPLE tion of slavery. This topic we have handled so often, that we have no disposition to discuss it again. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Calhoun, and the leaders in the annexation project, advocate it primarily as a measure necessary to complete and perpetuate the empire of Slavery. One remark in the report deserves special

protest. "This whole matter of Texas annexation," it says, "has been decided upon by the American People. In the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency of the Nation, the electors of the States have expressed their opinions in favor of its adoption. And the protest of fered by the majority of your Committee is only a protest against the action of a majority of the States, and a majority of the people in the Union." A most extraordinary assumption, indeed! It is fair to assume that the whole of the Whig party were opposed to immediate annexation. We know that the whole of the Liberty party was utterly hostile to annexation, immediate or remote, while slavery was tolerated in the territory. But these two parties comprehend a majority of the popular vote. A majority, therefore, of the electors in the States of this Union, has decided against James K. Polk and annexation. This much is certain. But this is not all. The most respectable and prominent members of the Democratic party in New York protested solemnly against the incorporation of the measure of Texas annexation, as a part of the system of Democratic measures-and declared their intention publicly, to vote for James K. Polk under this protest. Silas Wright, who had voted against Tyler's treaty, and declared in his own State his opinions adverse to annexation, was a month or two afterwards nominated by the Democratic State Convention as its Gubernato rial candidate; and at the same time, a resolution, intended to secure the sanction of the Convention to the Texas policy of the National Convention, was laid upon the table-that body publicly refusing to regard the annexation measure as a part of New York Democracy. The election came on-the State was saved t the Democrats, and saved only by this protesting policy, and the nomination of an anti-annexationist. And yet, Mr. Disney, in view of all these facts, tells us, that the election of Jas K. Polk has settled the question-that a majority of the electors in the States of this Union has voted for immediate annexation-for this is the only kind that James K. Polk represents

It won't do, neighbor. Your case limps. "Mauly and Bold."

Some of our cotemporaries see things in remarkable lights. One thinks it "calm" and in her rights, but denied even a chance for redress, by a sister State, it is high time to raise they have no right to demand that the Bible should be withheld from the schools because the question how much longer she will tolerate it! That "calm" and "strong" gentleman will probably suggest the appointment of a select committee in the Legislature, to inquire whether it be expedient for the State to grow indignant in the premises.

Another, styles the action of South Carolina "manly and bold." Were the Philistines "bold," when they fell upon Samson, shorn of his locks? Or "manly," when they mocked him, bound in "fetters of brass?" Massachusetts has parted with her war-power, surrendered it to the General Government. She has no power of selfprotection against the insults of a sister State; and of faith and practice—and that is the Biand the National Government, under the control of slaveholders, will grant her none. South Carolina knows all this, and THEREFORE, she imprisons citizens of Massachusetts and then driving the representation of that State from her bot ders, with a rascal mob at his heels; she does it under the full belief that she is beyond reach of retribution. And yet her action is "manly and bold!" Relieve the old Bay State from the restrictions imposed by the Union-let her be as independent as Great Britain is-and General Quattlebum, with his terrible phalanx, backed up by General George McDuffie, with his elongated bayonets, would as soon think of taking a colored sailor from under the cross of St. George, as from the deck of a vankee merchant-

Again, it is remarked, that, after all, Masso chusetts cannot complain, if her colored citizens are imprisoned in Southern cities-for the slaves of the Southern people when they com to the North are taken from them. This is another illustration of the grovelling public sentiment in this country on the subject of slavery. The remark assumes that Slavery and right, and are therefore entitled to equal consideration! Republican in this "land of the free" may delude themselves with this miserable fiction, but the world is against them. All men in all ages, excepting a portion of the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders of the United States, in the ninenteenth century, have pronounced Slavery a Curse, and Liberty a Blessing-Slavery a violation of Natural Law, and Liberty the offspring of it.-And yet, we are to be told that it is as great a grievance for a few slaves to obtain their libertheir liberty at the South!

When a slave escapes into any of our States there is no law in them to prevent the master from reclaiming him: but it is the law of South Carolina, that a free colored citizen of the North shall be deprived of his liberty on entering her jurisdiction.

If a slaveholder bring his slaves among us they become free according to principles recog- and their counters and cases display a rich asnized by high judicial authorities in the slave States themselves and besides, no constitu- fect is beneficial to the public, as the taste for tional obligation is upon us, requiring us to regard them as slaves. But, free colored citizens of Massachusetts in South Carolina are depriciple of natural justice, of every established form of judicial process, and of the Constitution of the UnitedStates, as decided by a Unition of the Old English Ballads-combining ted States judge within her own borders !- Beauty and Music in great perfection.

Vet we are told that she has as much reason to omplain of us, as we have of her!-aye, more than this, that the conduct of the free States is pettifogging, and that of South Carolina is manly and bold !"

135 man 29

The American Poulteerer's Companion: A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening, and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with illustrations and portraits of Fowls, taken from life. By C. N. Bemest. New-York: Saxton & Wells. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, Main street, under the Gazette Office.

The title page fully explains the book, and he book itself, so far as we have examined, fulfils the promise held out by its title. We have abundance of poultry in our market, but too much of it is lean and ill-flavored. With a little care, this evil may be remedied. We advise our country friends to supply themselves with this valuable treatise; and we shall all be profited-not only they, the raisers of poultry, out, we the eaters of it.

appropriate for any season of the year. Edited by a Lady. Philadelphia, George S. Appleton; New York, D. Appleton & Co. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co. D. Appleton & Co. For sale by W. H. Moore & Co., Main street, Cincinnati, under Gazette Office. This is a charming little work for young peo-

de. Its stories are admirably told, and its embellishments most attractive. The first story is replete with rich moral instruction, and even the full grown man will find it more than match for his stoicism.

By the way, we scarcely had any conception of the multitude of books prepared for children, till we looked in at Mr. Moore's the other evening. Such an assertment of richly bound, and well filled juvenile works we never saw. Nor have our friends provided alone for the young. The display of annuals and other works fitted for Christmas and New Year's gifts, was such as must tempt even the niggardly to be liberal. Some of the American annuals this year are got up in a style of finished elegance; their embellishments generally being executed in a manner contrasting most agreeably with the workmanship of former years.

THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN EDUCATION: An Address delivered before the American Institute of Instruction at Portland, Me., Aug. 30, 1844. By CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D., Profess, of Biblical Literature, Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Hoston: William D. Ticknor & Co. For sale by Geo. L. Weed, 4th street, near Walnut.

We have read this address with more than rdinary interest. It is a strong argument in favor of the incorporation of the Religious Elenent in Education, and at the same time is characterized by just liberality of sentiment .-He very properly insists that the Bible should be adopted as a text book in all schools-but he also acknowledges the right of the Catholic or Jewish parent to demand that his children be excused from the Bible recitation. For contending for the same right, and for exposing the misrepresentations affoat in regard to this matter, we have been charged by some overzealous Protestants, with excessive liberality Let us hear then, the opinions of a man whos orthodoxy will scarcely be questioned.

"But, there is another difficulty. The Ror Catholics, it is said, do not desire that their children should be instructed in the Scriptures? They receive the apocryphal works as a part of he Scripture, and contend that we have not he whole bible unless we include the apocry. the who pha; and they object to our common English

"In reply to this I may remark in the first place, there are many parts of our land, where there are no Roman Catholics, and of course he difficulty will not occur in those places. Secondly, if Roman Catholics choose to ex-

clude their children from a knowledge of the Bible, they have perfectly a legal right to do so, and we have no legal right to prevent it; not should we desire any such legal right, for the moment we desire any such legal right, we abandon the Protestant principle and adopt the Papal. Catholic parents are perfectly tent to demand that their children sh compe excused from the Bible recitation, and their they do not like it, nor do their objections ren

der it necessary or excusable for Protestants to discard the Bible from their schools. "Again: if Roman Catholics desire that *their* children take *their* Bibles into the schools, and ecite from them, by all means let them do so Testament, if they choose, to the exclusion of the New. We allow to others equal rights with irselves, but we claim for ourselves, and shall

sist upon having, equal rights with all." That is true Protestant doctrine-or, if not it is true Christian democracy-and we ought not to test our doctrines or practices by the Reformation of Luther. We have but one standble-every man being his own interpreter.

THE SEMI-COLON-NO. 1. Cincinnati; E. Morgan of Co. Printers. For sale by Robinson & Jones. This is a handsomely printed little periodical, by whom edited, or how often to appear, it doth not say. It contains good writing and clever satire, and shows scholarship. Perhaps Cincinnati may find in it some pleasant hits at her small vices. But one thing we beg to suggest to the publishers-be impartial. Let not your lash be applied to one party or clique, but let all parties, and every class, take the benefit of an occasional castigation.

We know not what is meant by adopting the title, Semi-Colon, unless the editor intends never to come to a full stop. If so, we wish him

ongs of the Affections, by Mrs. Hemans. For by H. W. Derby & Co., Main street, Cincinnati. Mrs. Hemans is a sweet poetess-that every one knows. Hers is the poetry, not only of exquisite feeling, but rich imagining. She has all of woman's tenderness, with more power than usually belongs to the poetic inspiration of her Liberty stand on the same level in point of sex. "Songs of the Affections," is a choice collection from her writings of pieces characterised peculiarly by depth of pathos, and delicacy

> Fure Rose, or Affection's Gift, for 1845. Edited by EMILY MARSHALL. Illustrated with ten highly fin-ished Engravings: New-York, D. Appfeton & Co. For sale by H. W. Derby & Co., Main street, Cincinnati, between Third and Fourth. HE KEEPSAKE; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth De

of sentiment.

These annuals are tastefully got up, and are favorable specimens of the species of Literature to which they belong. The Engravings in the ty at the North, as for a few freemen to lose Keepsake particularly, are designed in capital taste, and the execution is exceedingly fine .-Some of the pictures of rural scenery are full of music and fragrance.

The book-trade in Cincinnati, is very differ ent from what it was a few years since. Then, there was little competition among our booksellers, and their stores fell far short of the demands of the people. Now, they are all alive sortment of the most valuable works. The efreading grows with the multiplication of books.

The Annuals named above are but specimens of the fine assortment in the store of H. W. ved of their liberty in violation of every prin- Derby & Co., among other highly valuable works, we noticed there Froissart's Chronicles. illustrated, and also a splended Illustrated Edi-

An Anecdote of the Far West, We find in a Western paper the following attract of a letter, written from a town in the still farther West:
"Speaking of living, reminds me of an anec-

Colleges. Sent here by the State for scientific purposes, he took with him as a companion a younger brother, who had just graduated, and younger brother, who had just graduated, and with the presentation of row on the state of the sent and an old hunter for a guide, cook, and provider-general. Leaving, one day, a clearing in a which some fine peas were growing, they took along a small quantity to give a relish to a dinner some day in the forest. At length, after a hard forenoon's work, they pitched their encampment one day on the borders of a lake ofessor, 'let us have those peas to-day.' while he was taking some nunter and the young graduate prepared the

"After a while, the Professor said he noticed an unusual chuckling between the student and the receipts for the year are the hunter. Suspecting some trickery, he sauntered quietly up towards the fire; casting his eye around, he observed that they were making wooden spoons with their penknives.— All at once it flashed on him that they had nothing but penknives to eat the peas with and that there was a conspiracy to rob him of his share. Saying nothing, he walked to the lake shore, and picking up one of those large muscle shells, holding more than an ordinary spoon, he fitted a split stick to it for a handle, and clapped them both in his pocket; then, sauntering back, in order to prevent them making very extensive preparations, he kept around until the peas were cooked. His pres ence rather obstructed their design, and they were able to finish but very shallow spoons af er all. The peas were at length po the common dish, and lo! it was all soup.

The possibility of the Professor's getked them so that

gite waste. Imagine them at length, all seated on the ground around their food, each stabbing with his penknife at the peas, which dodged under the surface at every blow, cluding every effort to eath them. After this process has been at least, friends of Mr. Calhoun. Mason, of Virginia, he says, will be retained.

The correspondent of the Rabiness Desired. effort to catch them. After this process had been carried on a while, to the ill suppressed merriment of the student and hunter, they whipped out their wooden spoons, and, flourish-ing them over their heads with a loud 'hurrah,' ade a dive at the peas. The Professo made a dive at the peas. The Professor coolly drew forth his huge muscle and stick, and, fit-ting them together, began to ladle up the soup. The hunter and the graduate stopped in utter amazement, and, with their spoons suspended alf way to their mouths, gazed at the Professor, who, witho t uttering a word, or changing a feature, diligently plied the shell. In a few moments, every pea had vanished, and the hunter, as he licked his empty spoon, confessed he had been fairly out-manœuvred,"

CARRIED AWAY BY INTENSE FEELING.-An medote of the Attorney General of Massa-chusetts is told in a late Boston paper. The worthy old gentleman must have been com-

mental power, was management of the commonwealth in Middlesex county, where a man was indicted for gouging out the where a man was indicted for gouging out that he as the father of her illegitimate child. Her brother, an intelligent lad of nine years of age, was on the stand, as a government wit-

ess, and his relation of the fact which he saw nce. The girl was also present in total blindness, and every circumstance attending the in-restigation of this horrible barbarity, was highly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary cirimstances, and then said:

"I was cutting bean poles behind the barn, then he looked over his shoulder, to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole and broke his jaw."

"Why did you not repeat the blow?" exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away by the tremendous interest—"why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his d—d brains out?" quence of the unusual excitement of the case t will in this instance be overlooked."

ALVAN STEWART.-There is a pleasant ane which strikes us as worthy of preservation.—
He was dining one day at one of our fashionable hotels, and after selecting from a bill of fare in French, a piece of roust beef, he despatched one of the sparse porps of servants to procure it. He waited for some time but the 'servant came not back.' At length, observing him assisting at an opposite table, he beckoned to him, and having caught his eye, exclaimed in a deep sonorous voice, 'Young man, I am hungry'.' 'Ay, ay, sir,' replied the waiter, and departed a second time for a plate of beef.—After some time had elapsed, the beef was placed before the hungry gentleman, who turned a solemn face to the servant, and asked Are you the boy who took my plate for this beef?' 'Yes, sir, I be,' said the waiter. 'You

are! exclaimed Mr. Stewart, why how you have grown! -Portland Transcript. For the Morning Herald.

The Morris Meeting.
blv to public notice, the friends of the Agreeably to public notice, the friends of the late Thomas Morris convened on the evening of the 20th instant, at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Ninth street. The meeting was organized by calling the Rev. J. W. Walker to

their support, were unanimously adopted:
Whereas it has pleased an all-wise God to remove from among us, by a sudden death, our distinguished fellow citizen, Thomas Morris, and as it is becoming to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of departed patriots who have illustrated by their virtues, the history of

their country,

Resalted. That we can never cease to admesotved, That we can never cease to admire the lofty and disinterested patriotism of Thomas Morris, manifested as it was by a consistent public life of nearly forty years.

Resolved, That posterity will honor him as Resolved, That posterity will honor him as the efficient Legislator, the incorruptible Judge, the able Senator, and, above all, the bold and onscientious advocate of Human Rights.

Resolved, That we shall cherish his memory

because he preferred Truth to party; Humanity to ambition; and his Country to the emoloments noble example to renew our efforts for the abolition of slavery, and will adopt for our motto the closing words of his celebrated speech on that subject in the Federal Senate, "The negro shall yet be free."

Resolved, That a committee of three, with debt. Resolved, That a committee of three, with power to add to their number, be now appointed to receive contributions for the purpose of erecting at some point in Hamilton county, a suitable monument to the memory of the deceased. Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be instructed to solicit Dr. W. H. Brisbane for the purpose of the second of the prepare an oration, to be delivered at same Civil Ha, foreign inter ime convenient to himself, which shall embody the incidents of the public life of Thomas Morris and commemorate his virtues.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased.

On motion, Messrs. C. Donaldson, Samuel Lewis, and Thomas Heaton, were appointed ommittee on the monument. The meeting then adjourned.

J. W. WALKER, Ch'n.

HIRAM S. GILMORE, Sec'y. A CRUSTY ONE .- The editor of the Hagers town News, himself an old bachelor, says:-"Nothing can prevent an increase of bachelor cating women. When they learn common sense instead of broken French—when the

Congress on the 17th. The subject of the Naturalization Law ame up in the Senate on a petition presented

by Mr. Buchanan, who took the opportunity of expressing his opinion adversely to prolonging In the House, the day was chiefly occupied

Tariff.

From all we can wather, the Naturalization Laws will undergo no alteration, the Tariff will not be repealed, or Texas admitted, this ses-

Prospects of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania will not, we trust, remain mu onger on the list of non-paying States. \$2,331,763

1,847,38 \$484,378 Add to this the balance in Treasury, November, 1843, 179.47

\$663,851 in the Treasury at the close of the year 1844 By next month, the Treasurer supposes there will be nearly a million of dollars, the amount of interest to be paid on the debt.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury apposed to be a Member of Congress, write rather spitefully about Benton, Polk, &c. He says is brence to the future Cabinet, that Wan nickliffe, Nelson, and

s inclined to think that the Cabinet officers will be, Andrew Stevenson, for the State, B. F. But er for the Treasury F W Pickens for the War, R. M. Saunders for the Navy, Cave John son, for the P. M. General, and Jno. Nelson, fo Attorney General. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Mason, he thinks, will be offered Foreign Mis sions, &c., &c. We do-not credit all this .-The Lion will take the bigger portion, but cer tainly not the whole loaf.

The National Intelligencer publishes an of dressed to Ashbel Smith, the Texan Charge pletely carried away by his feelings, yet who can blame him. Read the story:

The Attorney General, now eighty years of structed to say, that if peace or a satisfactory age, and said to be more competent to the dis-charge of the irduous duties of his honorable station than almost any practitioner, by expe-rience, as well as a remarkable retention of the annual meeting of the Texan Congress in Rio Grande, Texas will immediately assume action by the Rio Grande, or any other pointbe necessarily a war of retaliation.

Shipwreek. During a violent snow storm, on the night o Wednesday the 11th, the ship Massasoit, of Plymouth, from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo and my sister was milking. I heard her scream, and then I ran with a pole in my hand As I of Indian goods, in attempting to enter Boston came up I saw that he had pulled her over; Harbor, struck on Point Alderton Bar, and was wrecked. Three lives were lost. The ship went to pieces.

The Explanation. We have learned through a credible channel that a majority of the members of South Caro-"Mr. Attorney," said the Judge, "you well lina Legislature is composed of young men unknow that profanity in court is a high offence, der twenty-five years of age. If they had been der twenty-five years of under twenty-one, they could not have acted more foolishly.

> A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, Illinois, repealing unconditionally the Mormon charter; and has been re ferred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS,

Senate. DECEMBER 10.

A resolution proposing an enquiry relative to reform in the Naturalization laws was debated a reform in the Naturalization laws was debated and the committee on the Judiciary required to ex One Day Election Bill passed. Only

Mr. Woodward, from S. C.

A bill ex ending the right of suffrage to the per ple of the city of Washington was introduced by Mr. Weller, and referred.

Dr. Duncan's Bill to organize a territorial Government in Oregon was read and referred.

Annual Estimates by the Secretary of the Treasury. The following letter was received from Sec ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIA

the 20th instant, at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Ninth street. The meeting was organized by calling the Rev. J. W. Walker to the Chair, and appointing Hiram S. Gilmore, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by William Birney, seconded by H. S. Gilmore, and, after some remarks in their support, were unanimously adopted:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 16: 1844.

Sir.—I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives an estimate of appropriations proposed for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30.116. The letter of the Secretary is as follows.

mate of the appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846. amounting to \$24,647,884 18, viz: course, and miscellaneous

4,645,736 75 1,182,826 33 nance. &c, Indian Department added state-

ments showing:

I. The appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th
June, 1846, made by former acts of a Civil list, foreign into

II. The existing which will be required to be expended in the fiscal year ending the 30th June 1846, amounting to

III There is also added to the est mates a statement of the several appropriations which will probably be carried to the surplus fund, a-

be carried to the surplus states will be found sundry statements furnished by the Treasury and War Departments, containing the reference to the act of Congress on which the estimate for the service of that Department [these Departments] are founded.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE M. BIBB, GEORGE M. BIBB,

Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. John W. Jones, Speaker House of Repre

Tuesday, December 24, 1844.

More of the Garland Forgery, The Signal of Liberty of the 9th December contains several additional documents relating to the Garland forgery. The Detroit Advertiser which had given currency to this tissue of with the presentation of resolutions, and with lies, and subsequently challenged the Liberty a debate which sprung u', incidentally on the men to ferret out their author, refused to publish these documents, in which Mr. Birney is vindicated completely against any suspicion of dis-

They are as follows :-1. A statement of the executive committee

of the Detroit Liberty association. 2. A brief communication from Charles W

Stewart of Detroit, to the Signal of Liberty, requesting the publication in it of a statement from Mr. Birney, prepared for the Detroit Advertiser, but which this paper had refused to publish.

3. The brief note of Mr. Birney to the Adertiser.

4. The statement referred to.

The statement commences with a short adress to the Liberty party, in which Mr. Birney says-"I proceed now to redeem a pledge which you did not demand, but which I silently made, to furnish substantial proof that every material statement heretofore made by me in writing or in speaking, relating to my recent nomination for the Legislature of Michigan, is true." Then follows a long deposition sworn to and

ubscribed by J. B. Garland, November 12th. 1844, before Noah Beach, Justice of the Peace. for Saginaw-county, Michigan.

The substance of the deposition is, that Mr. Garland attended a meeting at Saginaw, last August, to hear from Mr. Birney a statement of alleged mismanagement of certain county officers, about which a good deal of complaint began to be made—the persons implicated being Whigs and Democrats-that he and his neighbors were much pleased with Mr. Birney's "independent and straightforward course in the matter." That, at the close of the meeting, Mr. Birney repeated a notice previously given of an address to be delivered by him in the evening. in which he proposed to review the conduct of the Whigs and Democrats, and give his views of the Texas question. That, in the said address, he "condemned in the strongest terms ficial paper recently issued by the Government the course of the Democratic party in this and of Texas, and signed by Anson Jones, then in other matters, but particularly in reference Secretary of State, but now President; ad- to the annexation question; he yet avowed himself a Democrat; but not, he said, a Democrat d'Affaires to England and France. He is in- of the skin-deep or cutaneous class, but a Democrat according to the Declaration of Inde pendence-one who believed that "all men are created equal, and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness"-and he "embodied mental power, was managing a case in behalf of the commonwealth in Middlesex county, informed by them previous to that time that willing to allow to every citizen the was informed by them, previous to that time, that willing to allow to every citizen the same she must confine herself to the west side of the rights, privileges and advantages, that he himself possessed under the laws and constitution he, (Mr. Garland,) had spoken to some of his for the Legislature, and found it acceptable to them-and subsequetnly, he expressed to Mr. Birney their wish "that he would permit his name to be used as a candidate," and "he consented." That Mr. Birney would have preferred running as an independent candidate: "de ponent said nothing to Mr. Birney in reference to party pledges or to the support of Democratic men and measures; nor did Mr. Birney to him"-the "chief object of both of them seeming to be, to rescue the County from maladministration. That not a word was said between them as to general politics except this: He was pleased with the course of Mr. B. in fragments of the wreck. The cabin landed -"deponent told Mr. Birney that the only ob- exposing the county-mismanagement, and de- about half a mile below where the collision took was, that if he was sent to the Legislature, he tative. "Without any reference to general might, in view of the importance he gave to politics, deponent asked Mr. Birney, if he would the slavery question, permit it to interfere as serve in that capacity, if he should be nomina Mr. Adams had done in Congress, with the ted by the Democratic Convention of the coun regular progress of ordinary legislation. To ty and elected. He said he would, and that he

an offensive attitute, and will not bound her of the country." That after this meeting and that if the war is begun by Texas, it will neighbors on the subject of running Mr. Birney this Mr. Birney replied - commending the would serve the county if elected on any homithe slavery question as he had done, and saying that the State Legislature was not the great theatre for settling that question—that Congress was—but that in whatever your thing that the State Legislature was not the great theatre for settling that question—that as a delegate, if he were elected to do so. To course of Mr. Adams in giving precedence to nation. A few days before our town delegaongress was-but that in whatever way this Mr. Birncy unhesitatingly replied, by mo the question might come up in the Legis- means, Captain; you know I am no party Demolature of the State, he would be found occupying the ground upon which every one knew he stood, in favor of human freedom."—
That he had no other personal communication with Mr. Birney, till the 27th of Septem
The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, it will be recollected, asserted that Mr. Birney, in an interest of the state of the article in yesterday's Herald, centended the County Convention, and voted for suring Mr. Birney. Want of time before the publication of the Weekly Philanthropist to proper a longer article, obliged him to note at proper to proper to the deads of his reasons.

1. The Herald should have given its readers applied by Mr. Birney respects. ber, when on his way East, when Mr. B. remarked in reply to what he had understood had
been objected to him, (that in his zeal for antislavery objects, local or county affairs would be
slavery objects, local or county affairs would be neglected,) that his constituents, should he be denied this, and in his statement, as published 2. The first "grave error" in the course of elected, "would have to depend on his known in the Signal of Liberty, his denial is confirmed Mr. Birney is, that his action exposed himself habits of business, and his identity of interest by a letter of A. Walker, Captain of the Great Was it needlessly? The pecuniary affairs of a with them, as a resident of the county." That Western. ne, (Garland,) was appointed a member in the Democratic Convention, that met on the 28th eptember, in Saginaw City, in the place of one of the delegates who was absent. That in the Convention "he offered no pledge in behalf of Mr. Birney, for Mr. Birney had given him no authority to do so. When he spoke of Mr. Birney's being a Democrat, he referred to what Mr. Birney had said of himself publicly in his address, in the school house; when he spoke of Mr. B's. carrying out Democratic principles he meant that Mr. B. would act consistently with the true Democratic principles, which he himself had avowed, at the same time Such democracy and such principles, deponent stated were good enough for him." immediately follows, we give in the language of Mr. Garland, as sworn to before the Magis-

"In relation to the affidavit of a certain William S. Driggs, deponent states, that a person so calling himself called at his house, repre-senting himself as having come out from De-troit to attend the land tax sales at Saginaw, troit to attend the land tax sales at Saginaw, and conversed with deponent a few minutes, not exceeding at the most twenty;—that, deponent spoke to Driggs of Mr. Birney's democracy as Mr. Birney had himself explained it in his public address in the school house—that he told Driggs that he, deponent, had held but two conversations with Mr. B. on the subject of his nomination;—that Mr. B. had spoken to him, deponent with reserve as to his own nomina. deponent, with reserve as to his own nomina ion, rather advising that the people should be tion, rather advising that the people should be brought to move in the matter—and that the person they should fix on ought to be the candidate—that he did not tell Driggs that Mr. Birney had told him, deponent, that he, Birney, would refrain from agitating the question of Abolition in the House, or any thing else to give the least ground for such a statement—that he did not tell Driggs that he had in his possession a letter from Mr. Birney authorizing him (deponent) to make the statements imputed to ham by Driggs, or any other statements whatever in relation to what he would do in the event of his being elected, as the following copy of the only letter over received by deponent from Mr. Birney will sufficiently shew:

LOWER SAGNAW, Sept. 3, 1844.

LOWER SAGINAW, Sept. 3, 1844. Hon. John W. Jones, Speaker House of Representatives.

These estimates were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

William Aiken was elected Governor of Star, the proceedings of our meeting held in the school house during the term of the Court. On my return, I asked the Editor to publish them. He refused to do so, and told me in the presence of several others, that he did so, under the influence of Mr. Williams and Mr. Miller.

seemed to have been impressed with the belief, that if he should publish them, he would make effect. But even this did not induce him to

them altogether. If this occasion is not taken by the people to rebuke, in the most signal manner, such attempts to keep from them a knowledge of their own affairs, by muzzling the press, they might almost as well give up the affairs and management of the county to those who seem almost ready to assume the place of Dictators. I am determined to do what I can to set matters on a right footing—but I shall not be able to do it, unless the people stand by me. I wish you would circulate the facts that I have mentioned as widely and as speedily as you can among our County-men. I have preyou can among our County-men. I have pre pared for publication an account of our meet ing in the school-house, and what took place between the Editor of the North Star and myself, and shall send it to Detroit or Ann Arbo to have it printed. As soon as I get it, I will end you some of the copies for circulation the people intend to run another candidate for the House beside the regularly-nominated one by the parties, they ought to let it be known a-soon as possible—at all events before the regu-

lar nominations are made.
Yours, &c. JAMES G. BIRNEY.
MR. GARLAND, Bridgeport."
The above letter is postmarked "Saginaw Mich., Sept. 5th," and addressed to deponen at "Bridgeport P. O. at the Cass River." The original is now in deponent's possession readoriginal is now in deponent's possession, ready to be shown to any one who may desire to see it, as Mr. Birney has requested it should be.— Deponent in conclusion states, that he was d us of having Mr. Birney elected, because he elieved him honest and capable, and that whatever interests of the County or State might come before the Legislature, he could romote them more effectually than any other nan we had amongst us. Deponent though t would be honorable to the County to send such a man to represent it, and to that effect expressed himself to Mr. Driggs. Deponent lso states, that it is wholly untrue that said Driggs asked him to make affidavit to what he told said Driggs. He made no such request nor even alluded to his making an affidavit o the facts he had stated."

"J. B. GARLAND." Next follows an affidavit by J. B. Garland before Justice Beach, in relation to the famou letter which did so much mischief, purporting to be addressed by James G. Birney to him, and which the Whig papers published as genuine Said Garland "deposes and says that he never received such a letter from Mr. Birney, that he never made the said affidavit (the affidavit at tached to it) and that the whole matter, so far the West. as he and Mr. Birney are concerned, is an ab solute, unmitigated forgery."

Next in order is the affidavit of James Bird sall, Artemas Thayer and Alexander F. Davis. whose names were subscribed to a certificate accompanying said forged letter, vouching for its genuineness, and the moral character Mr. Garland. They depose that they "had no knowledge of the same being gotten up, had no agency in the matter, and in no instance authorized the same to be done or their names to be used and know the same to be a base forgery. This was sworn to by them before R. W. Ste

vens, J. P., on the 4th day of November. Then follows an affidavit by the publish and proprietor of the Genesee County Dem crat, (which we have already published) de claring the said Garland letter, which purport-

ed to appear first in an extra of his paper, a We have then an affidavit by Joseph F. Mar sirous that he should be the County

DETROIT, Nov. 2d, 1844.)

ask whether you expressed any preference for Mr. Polk over Mr. Clay, or for the Democratic policy over the Whig policy.

In reply I state, that I heard your remarks, cipal object of the abolitionist shall be to esties and their candidates for presidency, and go there?

A. WALKER,

[Signed] To J. G. BIRNEY, Esq. Mr. Birney is still engaged in investigating

Mr. Birney and the Saginaw Nomi-

quits Mr. Birney of any thing like dishonesty quits Mr. Birney of any thing like dishonesty or unfair dealing in relation to the Saginaw numination. It shows, that the high esteem in which he was held by his neighbors, as a man of integrity and ability, and their belief that his election would be the means of correcting a great deal of mismanagement in the Saginaw or an arrival of the County led to his nearisation.

The second "grave error" is a want of explicitness in stating what would be his course

Mr. Birney. Republic, he ought not, we think, to have permitted himself to be run, at the same time, for surely should relieve him from imputation n inferior office. It was calculated to awaken the suspicion of over-anxiety on his part for of-

I then offered to pay him for printing them in of the Liberty Party, which, owing to its limitsed to do. He ed means of communication with the public, was expressly bound to guard against misrephimself liable to an action or prosecution for resentations which it would be impossible to Libel. I told him I would stand between him correct, he ought by no means as we think to and all consequences of that sort, and that it have accepted, at the same time, a nomination he desired it, I would give him my bond to that for an inferior office, from another party, con-These are high-handed measures, taking slavery. We hold that he could not do so, howdemned on principle, by the Liberty party, as proever honest were his motives-and we know they must have been honest-without needlessy subjecting himself, and consequently his friends and supporters, to the grossest misrepresentations, thereby greatly embarrassing the whole party.

The second error was, that, after having con-

ented to be nominated as a candidate, he was

not sufficiently explicit in stating what would be his course, as an anti-slavery man, in the Legislature. When the objection was named to him, that he might, in view of the importance he attached to the slavery-question, pernit it to interfere with the ordinary objects of legislation, as Mr. Adams had done in Congress -he very honorably vindicated the course of that gentleman; and declared that in whatever way the question might come up in the Legislature of the State, he would be found occupy ng the ground on which every one knew he stood, in Tayor of human freedom. This was all fair and manly. But it was not, in our pinion, enough. It would have seemed more accordance with the relations sustained by Mr. Birney to the anti-slavery cause, and his views of the pro-slavery character of Northern legislatures, if he had declared that, in the State Legislature, as well as in Congress, the Cause of Human Rights ought to take precelence, though not command attention to the exclusion, of other business-and that, though he would feel bound to give all due consideration to local and county objects, he should feel bound, if the slavery-question was not introdued by any one else, to introduce it himself. He did not do this, but in saying that the State Legislature was not the great theatre for settling the slavery-question, but that Congress was, he left too much room for misrepresentation. We have always thought it a principle with the Liberty party, that their first attention should always be given to the repeal of all legislation violating human rights, or countenaning slavery. Now the State of Michigan is just as deeply steeped in pro-slavery policy, so far as we are informed, as any of the States of

We have thus frankly pointed out what we' egard as error in the course of Mr. Birney .t was just that we should do so. We know of no principle which would warrant us to passver in silence, conduct in a friend, which we should blame in an opponent. These errors involve no moral delinquency of any kind, or any thing inconsistent with essential candor. But, in their effects upon our cause, they have been, and must be, productive of serious mis-

Dreadful Accident -- Thirty-one Lives

Saturday night, 14th inst., the steamboat Belle of Clarksville, bound from New Orleans to Nashville, came in collision with the Louisiana, on her way from Memphis to New Orleans, heavily laden with cotton. The Belle was entirely demolished; the hull separating from the cabin, sunk instantly, while the latter floated sac, before Thomas Rogers, a Justice of the off with the persons saved. The Louisiana Peace for Saginaw county. Said Marsac is a was brought round immediately, and every ef-Democrat, and a near neighbor of Mr. Birney. fort made to save those who were clinging to List of Lives Lost .- W. Tabb. P. Linn, W. Linn, J. Ryan, N. Malisle, N. Sills, W. Jones, T. Whitley, N. T. Allen, A. Kirkland, J. Askew, G. Hyer, son of J. W. Hall, J. Peay, and four plored persons-all Deck Passengers :- John Holliday, assistant Engineer, and firemen, in all 31 lives lost. The

Dr. Bailey and Mr. Birney.

crew and passengers were saved, losing all their baggage. The Louisiana sustained no injury.

lature of the State, he would be found occurat. Nothing more was said. Deponent at against the article in yesterday's Herald, cen-

county numbering between one and two hundred voters, and in which Mr. Birney was per-Great Western. Sir:—Your letter of this date has just been handed to me. You state that I was present the organ of opposition to the parties in deand heard your remarks on the Great Western in relation to the Whig and Democratic parint the Legislature, why should not Mr. Birney

In reply I state, that I heard your remarks, and was much pleased with them. You did not express any preference for either candidate or party, but dealt impartially with both, presenting the anti-slavery positions of the Liberty party, and those of the other parties, which conflicted with these positions, but in so doing you intimated no preference of the one party above the other, nor of their respective candidates. The discourse appeared to me to be candid and fair. I am, sir, your obt. servant.

[Signed]

Signed

Sign sir, let us look to the Right and the True, instead of the expedient. Let us think less of what will be popular with men, and more of the demands of the Creator of men. The only the whole of this stupendous fraud, and promises to present additional facts to the public.

Mr. Birney desert his principles?" You affirm
that the testimony "shows that the high esteem in which he was held by his neighbors, as a man of integrity and ability, and their belief we present to-day an analysis of yarious documents relating to the famous Garland forgery. The testimony produced entirely ac-

recting a great deal of mismanagement in the affairs of the County, led to his nomination.—
If our duty as the editor of a journal professing to be impartial and independent, would permit us to stop with this expression of opinion, we should sincerely rejoice. But we owe it to ourselves and our Cause, frankly to state what we consider two grave errors, in the course of Mr. Birney.

3. The second "grave error" is a want of explicitness in stating what would be his course in the Legislature. You found this charge on so palpable a misconstruction of remarks made in conversation with Mr. Garland, that, on re-examination, you will perceive it. Mr. Birney's vindication of Mr. Adams' course, in giving precedence to questions concerning the Right of Petition to every thing else, his known abolitionism, his repeated denials to Democrate of favoritism to Polk Democracy, and his expressions of his determination to occupy in the As the candidate for the highest office in the Legislature "the ground on which every one sions of his determination to occupy in the surely should relieve him from imputations like that in your article.

Seventeen Bishops were in attendance at N. fice, and at all events, had an aspect of incon-gruity. But, especially as the chief candidate the charges against Bishop Onderdo

New Subscribers.

We have just received eight subscribers from Eastern Virginia. Come, friends-keep us going with new subscribers, and we will keep our paper going at ONE DOLLAR. Let this be the bargain-and don't forget the "Facts," and the

The Albany Convention-The Address-Claims, &c.

Some of the friends in New-York and a of the New England States, recently held a Convention at Albany, for mutual encourage ment. They have issued an address, admirable in some respects, sound in most, but too long for insertion in our columns.

The address, in reference to the bearing of the result of the late election on the two old parties, says-

"One comes into power by a meagre plurality over the other-with a decided majority of the popular suffrages in opposition to it. The other is defeated—under circumstances so disastrous as to make the overthrow irretrievable." Again:—"One might as well re-unite the fragments of a broken egg, as attempt to re-

construct the great Whig party, out of the dis-jointed masses that are strewn around." The fact does not correspond to this statement. The Whig party, for the most part, is as united as ever Ita presses all hold one language-and that is, the language of hope and determination. We regret that it is so, but our regret cannot help it, nor do we think it wise to delude ourselves with the idea that we have but one organized opponent to contend

There are two or three other exceptionable over in silence, lest we should be thought to give them sanction.

The idolatry of the Whig party for Henry Clay has been a common topic of indignant declamation among Liberty men. The announcement by some of its Conventions, that Mr ment by some of its Conventions, that Mr.
Clay was the embodiment of Whig principles, has been often referred to as degrading to the manhood of those who made it. And we have all spurned the idea, that any man in our ranks was entitled to such a designation. Unfortunately, the address seems to forget all this. If bothitonist to change our opinions, expressed to a degrading the communication of Mr. D. a resolution was an address seems to forget all this. If bothitonist to change our opinions, expressed to overwhelming incense to Heary Clay, than the exaggerated tribute paid to our late President and the evidence published by Mr. Birney's course—bright and the evidence published by Mr. Birney selves what the Herald waght to do. The whole of the documents, in relation to the subject when the single for our selves what the Herald waght to do. The whole of the documents, in relation to the subject when the single for our single for the presidency and full confidence in his integrity; but extravagant culogy is out of place: it cannot be acceptable to him, nor is it honorable to Liberty men. For heaven's sake, let us avoid in our own party, vices we are free to condemn in others.

Another matter:—we utterly repudiate the doctrine of claims—the claims of any man or set of men to the peculiar support of the condition of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in each of the condition of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the period of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the period of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the condition of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the period of the support of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the period of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the period of the support of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the period of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the period of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the period of the support of slavery and the slave-trade in the period of the suppo Clay was the embodiment of Whig principles

claims that are paramount-and requires us always to select such candidates, of sound mo ral character and fair intellectual ability, as will most advance its interests, without any regard to what may be urged as mere personal claims. The Liberty party was organized, not claims. The Liberty party was organized, not for the sake of conferring office on particular men, but for the sake of freeing our country from the crime of slavery; and while it should from the crime of slavery in the crime of the crime o not disregard the feelings of its candidates, it the language of the documents themselves, public business, weigh against the interests of its great object. he might be able to form his own opinions. Our of C. J. Ingersoll, in favor of immediate annexation than those which by her new edicts and decree Persons, when they accept the nomination it ruling desire in what we did, was to do justice tion was to be taken up. It seems to be a generate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Tobasco was but the may tender to them, should do so with the understanding that they derive no claim from that and we cannot think that any one, not suscircumstance upon the future support of the taining the peculiar relations which "An Aboliparty; so that, at subsequent periods, when it tionist" does, will suspect us of the least unfairmay become necessary to select candidates, ness. "An Abolitionist" reasoning on the facts the party may be embarrassed with no prescriptive claims, but left entirely free to act at from those we reached. We shall not contest the time, as circumstances may demand. If the matter, as we fully gave our opinions with they are not willing to receive nominations on the reasons, in yesterday's Herald; and moresuch terms, their services can, and ought to be, over, we have no desire, having done what we

has served us faithfully and honorably, but he has no personal claims upon our future support. His position has subjected him to obloquy and detraction-but it has also conferred honor upon him. We are not of those who think a man sacrifices himself by becoming a Liberty candidate. The honor of such a position, and the consciousness that he is subserving the interests of the Cause of Human Rights, as ample the other day of the regard of this issue as ample the other day of the regard of this issue as the rearry of Legaion. And when our Minister had had no matched the attempt to fasten such a delasion on the party. We should feel our selves just as free now in regard to a choice of Presidential candidate, as if we had never had no; and the attempt to trammel this freedom, we regard as unjust and impolitie. If no such attempts to make a state of the party, two or three years hence, should, after full consultation, decide to place the name of James G. Birney before the American People, as a candidate for the Presidency, and he should consent, we know of no reason why we would not glady support him. But, if such attempt to ear the province of the party, two or three years hence, should, after full consent, we know of no reason why we would not glady y support him. But, if such attempt to ear the province of the manner of the house.

A bill in the House for an amendment of the barrassed, and almost compelled to re-nominate him, we should then feel ourselves entirely free from all obligations to the party, and our support of the nomination would depend alto we think, masting provision for the party support of the nomination would depend at two certain cliques or influences, Mr. Birney be a National Convention should feel itself embarrassed, and almost compelled to re-nominate him, we should then feel ourselves entirely free from all obligations to the party, and our support of the nomination would depend alto the property of the more intensity of the control of the party of the meeting of the certain cliques or influences, Mr. Birney be a control of the certain cliques or influences, Mr. Birney be a control of the party and our support of the nomination would depend at broady and the property of the meeting of the party and our support of the nomination would depend at broady and the property of the meeting of the party and our support of the nomination would depend at broady and the property of the meeting of are full compensation for all the persecution to which it may expose him. Mr. Birney then

We think we speak the sentiments of our friends in this region generally. They cannot but regard with disapprobation every species of tactics designed or calculated to trammel by local, or metropolitan influences, theper fee freedom of the whole party.

We urge nothing against Mr. Birney-v put forth no claims in behalf of any candidate we have no preferences to avow-we cherish none. But, we contend that the way must b left open, the action of a future convention, left untrammelled; so that its decision may be the real will of the party as it then may exist.

The last objection we have to the address, is its position in regard to the unfortunate persons confined in jails in slave states for aiding slaves to escape. Sympathy for these poor sufferers is noble: the expression of it, is a high duty. Abhorence of laws which incarcerate a man ten years in a dungeon, for helping an innocent fellow being out of chains, is right; no man who has a heart can entertain any other feeling. Such

their enactment. But, while Liberty men freely avow such feelings, they should as

ception, and of course, becoming criminal in opposition to any measure of this kind. in the light of a man, aiming to secure his obsuch a free expression of opinion, and be styled ought to be punished severely. imprudent, he would not be despised, he could

But, such is not the fact in the class of cases

matters in this document, which we cannot pass fine them there-laws essential to the continuance of the enormous wrong of slavery-we hold that the Liberty party should discountenance decidedly action leading to such deplorable results.

We close by again remarking, that the Albay address, with the exceptions thus stated, is on the whole a sound document, and in many

we founded our opinions, so that we presented, comes to different conclusions,

deemed a duty, though an unpleasant one, in pointing out the errors, (in our opinion,) in in part to our late Presidential candidate. He the course of Mr. Birney, to reiterate the

1-we are as bad as slavery itself, which requires | Supreme Bench of Ohio.

Congress.

The discussion on the subject of the Natusteadily disavow the action of these suffering ralization Laws in the Senate, has all been in mediate annexation. They have the merit of men, as a part of their system of measures; and cidental. Enough, however, has been said, to simplicity, and take possession of Texas withnot only this, but discountenance such action. give ground to the belief that no change will out the aid of Tyler's treaty. A motion was The human mind is so constituted that it will be made in them this session; nor do we be- made to refer them to the Committee of the attach something dishonorable to that which lieve, that any such alteration as is demanded Whole on the State of the Union, and carried has to be done in the dark, or by stratagem .- by the Native Americans, can be carried in the only 60 voting against them. He who enters a slave State for the sake of help-next Congress. Messrs. Rives and Merrick, In the Senate, Mr. Atchison introduced his

ing off slaves, can scarcely avoid practising de- both Whig Senators, have avowed their strong bill for extending territorial jurisdiction over the pursuit of a philanthropic object. At all We learn that on the 18th, Thomas Sang. tee of five. events, if detected, no matter whether he ston, a native of Virginia, who keeps a Lottery A bill to reduce the rates of postage, has may have uttered a falsehood or not, he appears Office in Washington, had Mr. Adams called been reported from the P.O. Committee, in ac-

ject by sinister means—and this, of itself, on account of the action of Mr. Adams in recreates a strong prejudice against him, reflects lation to anti-slavery petitions. He was seized President and Texas.--The Message odium upon the party with which he is identified, and embarrasses its operations. If some jail. It is reported that he was drunk at the in his message about the late correspond zealous Liberty man, should see fit to visit a slave time. Drunk or sober, the scoundrel that with Mexico. It begins belligerently, but ends State, and openly advocate anti-slavery senti- would commit personal violence upon so aged with piping peace. The practical conclusi

Mr. Benton, on the 17th, in the Senate, mo- annexation. not be accused of trickery, stratagem, or any Committee on Foreign Affairs, to inquire whethprove of serious detriment to the anti-slavery er any provision was necessary to protect the annexation this session seem multiplying. United States in the event of annexation, against speculation in Texas lands or scrip-But, such is not the fact in the class of cases under consideration. The action of such persons can hardly be preserved free from stratagem; it must always appear sinister; it can do nothing towards the extinction of slavery; it must embarrass other and more efficient operations.

Hence, while we pity the men who now groan in southern prisons for doing an act, which, in it southern prisons for doing an act, which, in it southers are consideration in Peas tanks of Serip—whether any persons employed by the Government of the Government of the States. It is hardly necessation that the has done this, not on the spround of any right in Charles to his freedom, but agreed upon before the receipt of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Mr. Packenham, of Decemdent of the fidelity, attachment, and services, of Charles Dupey," and "of ment, and of ment are connected with secondan itself, is one of benevolence, and while we shur's first despatch, on the Texas negotiation, Charles Dupey, had as absolute a right to freedetest the inhumanity of the laws which concarried away among his private papers-and

> oniries. The resolution, we hope, may be adopted. It tions concerning this Texas enormity.

It seems that Mrs. Madison has offered to President Tyler's Message .- Mexico.

Congress on the 19th -- Texas Again,

Mr. Weller introduced his resolutions for im-

Oregon. It was referred to a Select Commit-

ments, though he might break the laws against and venerable a man as John Quincy Adams, he draws from the unpleasant correspondence, is, that Congress ought to hasten the work of

From the latest news, the chance

A Good Act. We learn from the New-York Tribune, whether any persons employed by the Govern- on the 9th inst., Henry Clay emencipated hi

is reported that the friend Mr. Poll that said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers to answer the foregoing in-Tennessee. It seems that Mr. Polk is going to The resolution, we hope, may be adopted. It will lead to some curious and important revelahaps he may bring his own mind too.

analysis as we did, quoting word for word such parts as had any relation to Mr. Birney's vindication, leaving out nothing, which, we thought, Carolina, moved a resolution which was adoptcould tend to acquit him of all unfair or improper conduct. We forbore mixing up our comments with this analysis, leaving it to speak for itself. Our onjnion, founded upon lead to specify the comments of the conduct of hardings at the committee for the District of Columbia, to infquire into the expediency of All nations are interested in enforcing an observatively speak for itself. Our onjnion, founded upon lead resolution which was adopt the principles of the acquired by retrograde to a period of barbarism which, happened by retrograde to a period of barbarism which, happened to a period of barbarism which, happened to a period of barbarism which, happened to a period of barbarism which happened to a period of barba

al impression among the Washington letterwriters, that the measure will not be carried
this session.

On the 18th, Mr. Benton's resolutions of inquiry were adopted.

Mr. Weller, in the House, gave notice of a
joint resolution for the annexation of Texas. It
will steer somewhere between Benton's and
McDuffie's, we suppose.

The Tariff debate which had sprung up on
the motion of Mr. Phænix, to repeal the duty
on railroadiron in certain cases, was closed by
laving the motion on the table.

the course of Mr. Birney, to reiterate the charge.
They are errors, not involving the slightest moral delinquency, or affecting his fitness for office. Hence, if "An Abolitionist" wish to continue the discussion of the matter, he must have it all to himself.
As for the talk of "An Abolitionist" about the Right and the True, we fear it is all adcaptandum. The apostle who instructed us to "avoid even the appearance of evil," did not hesitate at last to die for the Truth.

Legislature of Indiana.

This body seems not to know its own mind.

It is backing and filling, first on one tack and its honder to the course of the matter of the course of the motion on the table.

Nothing more of importance was done.

Nothing dutes so imperative, Mexico has thought proper, through her accredited organs, because she has had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to indulate nought to invent the negation of offensive in the highest degree to this Government and people. Nor has she offensive in the highest degree to this Government in the day of the regard of this ism only. She has not only with withholds instalments of debt, due to our cities, which she so

So much for Native Americanism. With all the corruption and servility of the old parties, of the seven persons named below. It is not the first time that pearls have been cast before swine. Meantime, lest the infliction may be thought overwhelming, we will state that we have just received eight subscribers from Virginia to supply their place.

DAYTON, Dec. 20th, 1844.

Gamaliel Bailey, Esq:—In your 416th No. of the Herald, (Sept. 3d.) you speak of "strong party predilections and very convenient apportunity to withdraw subscriptions," &c.

We take you at your word: you will please discontinue the Herald, when the year expires for which we have paid; till then, we can make seed it as seaste paper to pay postage.

THOS. WIRE, THOS. WARE, THOS.

Considering the appeal which she now makes to

comment citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them as well as to others; a design, as she pretends now, for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood, of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the Annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of vast importance. portance. In order to acquire that territory before it had

asumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these praceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she, through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehoed, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives. While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited embassadors at many of the received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited embassadors at many of the principal courts of Uurope—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnatory accusations are made against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independant Texas upon a matter vitally important to the in-

Texas upon a matter vitally important to the in-terests of both countries.

And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexi-

possesses at this moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence.

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy, which should characterise the integration of the courtesy, which should characterise the integration of the Nations of the Earth, might we, was feel united States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor; but actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general pence, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive resting upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with reurging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, nor regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility.

Washington City, Dec. 19, 1844.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST Ohio. Lafayette Franklin Lancaster
Hamilton
Lake Erie
Develand Massillon Circleville, old Zanesville
Steubenville, old bank
Marietta
St. Clairsville
Mt. Pleasant
Clinton Bank of Columbus
New Lisbon Western Reserve.....

Indiana. State Bank and Branches, Kentucky. Virginia. Tennessee. Georgia, Il solvent Banks Eastern Banks generally. Pittsburgh hiladelphia city.... EXCHANGE, Selling Rates by the Banks and Brokers. Boston † prem | Baltimore . . . † pren New York . . † prem | New Orleans . . † pren Philadelphia . . † prem | St. Louis . . . † pren Exchange &c. at New Orleans, At the latest dates.

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PAPER MAKERS WANT	ED.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market.

radually getting low, remains free from ice, and has extorted so many commendations from physical water enough for the largest of our regular traders eminent in their profession. o make their stated trips. The Canals, which were fro en over yesterday week, continue closed by the ice. ASHES-Are dull. The nominal rates are 3@32c for ots, and 4@44c for Pearls.

BUTTER-Has advanced. The packers are paying,

or lump in by wagon from the country, 10, 11, and 121c t less, in general. Among the sales of the week from tiess, in general. Almong the sales of the week from tore, we hear of 40 and 60 kegs very ordinary at 8c, ity and a cough of long standing. Ind about 100 kegs better at 10c. Free sales of good "Thave used Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in cases and about 100 kegs better at 10c. Free sales of good roll at 124c.

CHEESE—Is without change, but remains quite ac-

ive. We note sales during the week of about 1000 boxs, in parcels of from 50 to 200 boxes, at 5c p h; about 0 boxes in smaller lots at 51c; and some choice pick at 6c. Also about 250 casks at 41c.

COOPERAGE.—Regular rates among city manufacurers: Molasses Barrels 75c. Pork 68@75c, Flour 28@ 30c, Lard Kegs 30@33c, alack Hogsheads 90@100c, tight Hogsheads \$2 25@2 50, Beef and Lard Tierces 1 50, and togsheads \$2 25(692 50, Beet and Lard Tierces 1 50, and | medicine is so conclusive and overwhening that it is bit Barrels 1 00, or with an iron hoop at each end 1 25, folly for any to deny that it cures when all other reme We notice sales of Lard Kegs from wagon at 30c, and rom store at 32c. Lots, especially from the country, are ometimes pressed upon the market, and go at 3 to 6c elow these rates. We observed, for example, on Satrday, a sale of good Pork bris from wagon at 38c, and nother on Monday, 30 brls, at 41c.
COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—The preveili

ite for Cotton Yarns is now 15(@15ic cash P ib.-Large sales have been made at 15c during the week, and considerable lots are still offered at it. Some of the largest holders, however, are firm at 15 @16c. We leave our quotations for Cotton at 5 @64c, but remark that we hear of no transactions at the higher figure.-Sales of new Tennessee and Mississippi, to some extent Carpet Warp 16@17c. Cotton Batting 9@10c.

DRUGS, &c.—But little doing in this line. We notice sales of Chipped Logwood at 24c; Pure Sperm Oil of \$1.32. Salerating at \$60.00. t \$1 371; Saleratus at 4@41c; Spirits Turpentine 60@ 21c: Linseed Oil 68@69c, bris included. oted at \$50(060 a picul, (133 pounds,) in Canton, and

ready sale. But little coming in this market, and pri-ces range from 22 to 25c, according to quality. EGGS—Are now beginning to decrease fast in quan-tity. There are still enough in market, however, with a ine white outside appearance, to deceive persons not aware of the liming process. The packers are paying 17@18c p dozen for fresh-laid, which is now the preailing market retail price.

out of stores at 29c. The rate from wagons remai inchanged—we quote at 26@27c.
FISH.—New Mackerel, No 1, \$14 by the single b larger quantity about 13 50; No 2, \$12@12 50. Sal-

FLOUR—Has ranged as follows during the week: viz. \$3 55; 3 60@3 65; 3 57@3 63; 3 60@3 62; 3 65; and \$3.55; 3.60(63 63; 3.57(63 63; 3.00(63 63; 3.00); 3.00 nspected and part not, at \$3 65; and 1300 bris City Mills at 3 73 delivered at the River.

FREIGHTS-Have slightly advanced again. We uote the following as the common rates of the shipents of the last two or three days.

Whisky." (@750 Flour, " 45@50c Pound Freight 25@30c PITTSBURGH-121@15

arge and small quantities of Molasses. The prevailing spirited Engravings. For sale by dec 14 dcw GEORGE L. WEED. price in regular trade is just now 25c. We note sale of Rio Coffee at previous rates, viz. for common 7c, fair HANGEABLE WEATHER. -- SHER

ANN'S COUGH LOZENGES!!! The recent sudden changes in the weather has occasioned many Colds and Coughs, which may be effectually cured by a timely on the days, in hids, at 44c.

HIDES.—Steady sales at 104@11c, chiefly 104c. The stock is fair.

HOGS.—The weather continues cool, and Hogs remain firm.

For the five weeks of the season, ending on Tuestay have summed up as follows, in number, weight, and price:—Up to Tuesday, November 19th, there had been about 14,000 head cut. These were for the host part good Hogs, but as we had not then commenced regular and systematic reports, we have no means of ascertaining their average weight. In price they ranged between \$2.50 and 2.80 \$p. 100 lbs, in one instance running as high as \$3.00. The average of all killed up to that date, was \$2.70. For the week ending Tuesday, November 26th, we reported the weight and from 180 to 300 lbs, and from \$2 50 to 2 70. The average weight was 208 lbs, and the average price \$2 61,-For the week ending Tuesday, December 3rd, we reported the weight and cost of 24 lots, numbering 10,086 head. the range of these in weight was from 165 to 240, and in rice from \$2 60 to 2 74. The average weight was 199! ibs, and the average cost \$2 684. For the week ending Puesday, December 10th, we reported the weight and cost of 31 lots, numbering 8,870 head. These ranger from 184 to 400 lbs, and from \$2 60 to 3 00. The average weight was 195 lbs, and the average cost \$2 85. or the week ending Tuesday last, (Dec. 17th,) we re ported the weight and cost of 41 lots, numbering 11,756 head. The range of these was from 146 to 260 lbs, and-

from \$2 75 to 3 12. The average weight was 203 lbs and the average cost \$2 93. These several averages we recapitulate thus: First week: Average weight ... lbs. Av. price \$2 70 Second week: do do 208 lbs. Third meek: do do 1991 lbs. Fourth week: do do 195 lbs. Fifth week: do do 203 lbs. do 2 93 The following are the sales of Saturday and Monday that have been reported to us: viz. 200 or 300 head, from

seed Oil from mills at 070 y gallon.—
rel. Sales from Canal at 67c, barrels included. Single barrel from store and mill at 69(270c \$\psi\$ gallon.—
Lard Oil remains at 50(255c \$\psi\$ gallon by large quantity. Price \$1.75.

Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands. By Mrs. Si-

limited. The last sales of Mess Pork are at \$8 50 \$\psi\$ brl; Leaf Lard in kegs 5\psic \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$, country No 1 in brls, and Butchers' in kegs, 5c; green Hams 4fc, Sides 3fc, and Shoulders 21c. A sale this morning of 100 h

nality, at 5c, and 5 boxes Missouri 12 at 124c. WOOL.—Though the season for this article is over

prices varying from the following rates to 2c P h less. -washed 25@30c . B; Common to Quarter-Bloom n fleece, 25,630c; Half Blood, 30,632; Three-quarter Blood, 30,634; Full Blood, 34,637tc. We notice a sale store, of 1100 lbs good clean tub-washed, at 39c.

Extraordinary Triumph in the Healing Art.—Educational habit, prejudices early imbibed, pecuniary interest, professional pride—all conspire to render medical men the enemies of what DECEMBER 24, 1844.

BUSINESS—Is fair for the season. The river, though

We site from men whose opinions would by comparison with any of the faculty.

Dr. Wm. Y. Banks, Xenia, O. has entirely cured man

of the most serious and obstinate cases of lung disease,
BARKS.—Sales of Chesnut Oak at \$6 50@6 75 p

by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, after they had baford. Last sales of Black and White heard of \$3 500 fled all other remedies. "I have never sold a medicine," says the Doctor, "in which I had that entire confidence that I have in this "

Chas. Streater, M. D. Wilkesbarre, Pa. certifies tha h, according to quality. Western Reserve is taken the Balsam had cured many in that place, especially William Wurtz, Esq. attorney at law, of general debil

of confirmed cough, pain in the side and spitting of the most efficacious remedy I have yet used, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public.

GEO. JACKINS, M. D., Cambridge, Md.

GEO. JACKINS, M. D., Cambridge, Md. Dr. S. Kilman, of Boundbrook, N. J. also concedes Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to be the best medicine known for consumption in every stage. medicine is so conclusive and overwhelming that it is

dies, prescriptions and modes of treatment utterly fail. Beware of spurious mixtures in imitation of the gen nine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Sold by SANFORD & PARK. SANFORD & PARK, Corner of Fourth and Walnut sts. dec 19 Economy in Hats .-- Gentlemen in want of a good, cheap and Fashionable Hat, are invited to call at the cheap Hat and Cap Store, 37 Main st., where they can be suited with a Beaver, Moleskin, or Cassimere

Hat, made of first rate materials, and by as good workmen as there is in the city, Also a general assortment of Fur and Cloth Caps. H. S. MILLER & Co., Black Cassimere Hats .-- This very fashonable and genteel Hat, made of good material, and to bear, can be had low, at the corner of Main and Fifth

streets.

ec 24 d&w ROSS & RICKER, 362 Main st.

GLASS,--200 bxs. Glass, ass'd from 8.10 to 12-18, Just received and for sale by dec 24 dow ROSS & RICKER, 362 Main st.

FEATHERS.—We notice several sales the past week Books for Children, including the Annuals for 1845 it very low prices. For sale by dec 24 U. P. JAMES, 26 Pearl st. U. P. JAMES, 26 Pearl st.

G. BOWEN has 30 Sofas on hand of various patterns, which he will sall at hand of various patterns.

ov larger quantity about 13 50; No 2, \$12@12 50. Salmon \$16 p ort. Dry Cod 4@4c p h by the drum, and 14@5c by the 100 hs. Baltimore Shad \$10@10 50.—
Lake, 7@8. Herrings 75c p box. BUCKEYE SCALE MANUFACTORY. North side of Seventh, three doors west of Main street

Do Counter Scales;
Brass and Common do;
Brass and Iron Heams of all sizes;
Hay and Car Scales of any size;
Druggist and Prescription Halances;
All kinds of Weights. of Weights.

In want of any of the above articles. will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I warrant all Scales and Repairs to be correct.

PRIOR MEDARIS.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

THE new and splendid Packet Steamer, Meteor, Srovr, Master, leaves the landing at the foot of Broadway, for Mayswille, Portsmouth, and the intermediate landings, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 A.M. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain or Clerk, on board,

large again this week, amounting in some instances to 0 to 100 hhds by a single house. The prevailing rates have been 44 Gold Ph for fair to prime, new. We hear of some sales of new in bris at 54c, and old in do at 54c. We quote 244 GOLD Ph STANDARD PART OF THE WAYSIDE—A COLLECTION OF STANDARD PROPERTY. A COLLECTION OF STANDARD PROPERTY. A COLLECTION OF STANDARD PROPERTY. A COLLECTION OF STANDARD PROPERTY. THE HISTORY OF STANDARD PROPERTY. THE HISTORY OF STANDARD PROPERTY. THE HISTORY OF STANDARD PROPERTY.

MR. HENRY S. BANKER, was cured of a bad cough he cost of 15 lots, numbering 6,391 head. These ranged suffered from several weeks, by only 5 Lozenges when from 180 to 300 lbs, and from 82 50 to 2 70. The ave. all other remedies had no effect on him whatever.

MR. G. T. MATTHEWS, sufferd a year with a hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Lozenges relieved him to perfect health. He says they are the greatest cough medicine in the world.

The Hox. Mr. Archer, U. S. Senator of Virginia, was cured of a cough that threatened to terminate in consumption, by only one small box. He had suffered much from the frequent attacks of coughing, and could get but little rest day or night, until he used these Lozenges.—He could hardly believe that medicine could operate so quick and efficiently, especially when it tasted so very pleasant. so quick and efficiently, especially when it tasted at very pleasant.

Price 25 cents per box. G. F. THOMAS, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, opposite the Gazette office, solk Agent for Cincinnati.

dee 17 d-wtf

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, ... W. H. MUSSEY, 181 Main street between Pounts MUSSEY, 181 Main street, between Fourth and ith, has Witney Blankets, super 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13-4 Super Rose do;

Super Rose do;
"Cradle do;
Rogers Patent Flannel;
Welsh Unshrinking do;
American do do;
5-4, 4-4, and 7-8 Ordinary do;
Extra super Country do;
7-8 Domet do;
Red, Green and Yellow do;
Heached and unbleached Canton do.
For sale low.

that have been reported to us: v12. 200 or 300 head, 170m wagons, at \$2 62\(\) 620 300 \(\phi\) 100 lbs; 430 head, averaging about 165 lbs, at 2 90; 960 head, av. 190 lbs, at 2 95; 400 head, av. 186 lbs, at 2 94; 500 head, av. 190 lbs, at 2 95; 300 head, av. 200 lbs, at 3 00; 139 head, av. 210 lbs, at 3 12; 190 head, av. 200 lbs, at 3 12\(\frac{1}{2}\).

HOPS.—The inquiry has been active during the week. Very few Western in store. Eastern are held at 16c.—Sales of new Western from store at 12\(\phi\)c, and old at 9 (300c.

IRON—But little arriving. A sale of 48 tons pig at 22\(\frac{1}{2}\)it tons at 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); and retail parcels at 30.

OILS.—Tanners' Oil \$15(322\(\phi\) br]; Castor 70(3100c; Sperm (winter) \$1 00(3123; Whale 50(363c; Palm 8(3625)) sperm (winter) \$1 00(3123; Whale 50(363c; Palm 8

gourney.
Pierpont's Poetical Works.
Pictorial Natural History.
Jeflerson's Works. 4 vols. 8 vo.
For sale by dec 18 U. P. JAMES, 26 Peatl st.

Mess Pork at \$8 50, and 600 kegs No 2 Lard at \$5 06\(\) to 100 lbs.

SAIT.—Sales of Kanawha at River at 26\(\) 26\(\) to bushel. A sale of 2700 bushels Turk's Island yesterday at 30c.

SEEDS.—There is a little better feeling in Clover Seed, and whilst the article is in consequence a little more firm, our figures will remain nearly the same as last week. Sales have been made at \$3 80.3 85, and 3 90. The latter price has been obtained only for prime lots. The Mills continue to pay \$1 00\(\) 00 5 for Flax Seed, and the supply is good. In Hemp and Timothy the operations are light. Demand and supply limited.

TOBACCO.—A sale of 10 kegs Six Twist, prime quality, at 5c, and 5 boxes Missouri 12 at 12\(\) c. PLUMBER AND PUMP MAKER --

This is to certify that Perry J. Moore exhibited at the Seventh Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, two Hydrants which were adjudged to be very fine specimens of workmanship, of excellent finish and design, and entitled to a certificate of superiority.

In testimony whereof this certificate is a warded.

snake Charmers,

As we strolled through the market place of Laraiche we met a party of Eisowy, or snake charmers; they consisted of four Soosys, or natives of the province of Soos, three of whom were musicians, their instruments being long rude canes, resembling in form a flute, but open at both ends, into one of which the performer blows, producing melancholy but pleasing notes. We invited the Eisowy to exhibit their snakes; to this they readily consented. They commenced by raising up their hands as if holding a book, muttering in unison a prayer addressed to the Deity, and calling upon Seedna Elser, who in Morocco is held as the patron saint of snake charmers. Having concluded this invocation, the music struck up, and the snake charmer danced in rapid whirls, which no Strauss could have kept time to, round the basket containing the reptiles. This basket was made of cane work covered with goat skin. Stopping suddenly, the snake charmer thrust made of cane work covered with goat skin. Stopping suddenly, the snake charmer thrust his bare arm into the basket, and pulled out a large black cobra capella, or hooded snake; this he handled as if it had been his turban, and proceeded to twine it around his head, dancing as before, whilst the reptile seemed to obey his wishes, by preserving its position on his head.

The cobra was then placed on the ground, and standing erect on its tail, moved its head to and fro. apparently keeping time to the music.

specially the smale calculation of the special control through the planded as if it had been his turban, and seem to be block, and I think I done the planded as if it had been his turban, and seem to be block, and I think I done the planded as if it had been his turban, and the planded as if it had been his turban, and the planded as if it had been his turban, and the planded as if it had been his turban, and the planded as if it had been his turban, and the planded as if it had been his turban, and the planded as if it had been his turban, and the planded as if it had been his turban, and the planded as if it had been his turban, and planded on the ground, the very poisoneous special into the basket and palled out successively, and spiced on the ground, two very poisoneous special into the basket and palled out successively, and spiced on the ground, two very poisoneous special into the basket and palled out successively, and spiced on the ground, two very poisoneous special into the basket and palled out successively, and spiced on the ground, two very poisoneous special into the basket and palled out successively, and spiced on the ground, two very poisoneous special of the planded of

owy escaping unharmed from the bite of the snake, is, that he either prevents the leffa, when in the act of seizing his arm, from using its fangs, and that the blood seen is drawn by the teeth only of the reptile, which are distinct an antidote to the poison, or that he puts it into his mouth and applies it to the bitten part dur-

I have frequently witnessed individuals be longing to a sect of Eisowys, in whose company I have chanced to be during my sporting expeditions, handle scorpions or poisonous reptiles without fear or injury, the animals reptiles without fear or injury, the animals pting in gorbite them. Whilst I was residing at Tangier, a young Moor who was witnessing the exploits of a snake charmer, ridiculed his prowess as a mere delusion, and having been dared by the Eisowy to touch one of his expents, the lad ventured into the mys tic ring, was bitten by a leffa, and shortly afterwards expired.—Western Barbary—Its Wild Tribes and Savage Animals, by J. H. Drummond Hay, Esq.

Doctoring by Proxy.

"Punch" has published a very amusing work—the life and experience of a physician, whom he calls Muff. Below is an extract.

Mr. Muff has been to London to see his medical friends, or, in other words, "to have a night of it." He left his practice in the hands of Jack Randall, a clever, devil-may-care sort of fellow, who knew no more about medicine or surgery, than a chicken does of swimming.—

We copy "the way he got along":—
We copy "the way he got along":—
"Possibly our readers may remember that when Mr. Muff quitted Clodpole to be present at Mr. Rapp's farewell banquet, he left his devoted friend Jack Randall, to take care of his voted friend back Randall, to take care of his voted friend Jack Randall, to take care of his practice during his absence, having locked up the more powerful medicines and dangerous instruments. That ingenious gentleman acquitted himself admirably, both with respect to the patients and the exchequer; as we shall learn from his own mouth.

It was the evening of Mr. Muff's return; and he was seated in his back parlor with Mr. Randall, in company also with some gin and water, pipes, and the day book.

"Well," said Mr. Muff, "now tell us how you

"Well, said Mr. Mull, "now tell us now you have managed."

"Oh, uncommonly well to be sure," replied Jack, "You hadn't been gone half an hour before the surgery bell was seized with a violent attack of delirium tremens, and a gasping page informed me that old Miss Withers had such a fet of writeries that they thought she would die fit of hysterics that they thought she would die before any body got there. So I bolted off di-rectly, taking a tourniquet and two cupping glasses with me."

"Why, what on earth did you do that for?"

"Because it looked imposing and professional when I got there I found the old girl crying and laughing both at once, and talking an immendeal of unconnected rubbish tosix or seven old women who were gathered round her. It is remarkable the propensity old wowen have to get together, when anything like illness is going on. I soon saw how Miss Withers was, you

"How do you mean?" inquired Mr. Muff.
"Oh, all right." The remainder of Mr. Randall's reply was simply pantomimic. His tum-bler being empty, he took a copious draught of atmospheric air therefrom, and winked his right bler being empty, and winked his right atmospheric air therefrom, and winked his right eye; after which he tapped the quart stopple bottle that contained the gin with his pipe, and then winked his left eye: the import of these combined actions being that Miss Withers had taken too much of 'something which had disagreed with her.'"

"Well, and what did you do?"

"Well, and what did you do?"
"Why, I said you were from home, having been obliged to meet Sir Henry Halford and Sir James Clark, concerning the archbishop of Cantebury's rheumatism, but that I knew her constitution and usual medicine, from your books. I put the cupping-glasses on her head, and the tourniquet on her arm, telling the old woman these measures would counteract the photographic circulation, caused by the much photographic circulation, caused by too much ent of the tariff and system in general; and that they must keep her perfectly quiet, or a severe attack of Missouri leviathan might supervene—in the mean time, I would send her

THO F HAMILTON, STATE OF OHIO.

John E. Kollertz, Petition for Divorce.

Elizabeth R. Kollertz. Enzabeth K. Kollertz.)

Notice is hereby given to the above named Defendant, not being a resident of the State of Ohio, that John E.

of Lard Oil to state which is best, out have used att.
Emery's manufacture for some months and find it quite
equal to Sperm Oil that I had used for years.
SAMUEL LEWIS."
"My knowledge in regard to the Oil made by Mr. Emery
is very similar to the above, as expressed by Mr. Lewis,
I cannot discover any inferiority at this season of the
pear to the best sperm.

Ren 14

DR. LEIDY'S

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

NOR all diseases of the Skin.—Tetter, Erysipelas, scurvey, general debility, Constitutional diseases produced by the injudicious use of mercury, areanic, quinine &c., &c., from impurity of the blood, Syphilis, Venereal, &c. These Pills possess all the valuable properties of the fluid extract at one fourth the price.

They will be found effectual in clearing the complexion and removing blotches, dry and watery pimples of the face, sallowness of the skin, &c.

It has long been a desideratum to combine the invaluable medical properties of sarsaparilla with other remedial agents, in the form of a pill. This object has been fully attained by the proprietor after long and persevering efforts—the success of it has now stood the test of experience for many years, and the most satisfactory results produced from their use.

They have been employed by many Physicians in charge of Hospitals, Infirmaries, &c., with the most gratifying results. Price 25 cents per box.

Also, Dr. Leidy's Medicated Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, combined with other vegetable extracts, (possessing twice the strength of other preparations,) which renders it a medicine of great ability in the cure of all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, scrotula, Venereal, &c.

Dr. Leidy's Eruption Ointment for the cure of Tetter, Itch, and all cruptions of the skin. This ointment has cured thousands. It is warranted free from mercury, is perfectly sale, and may be used at all times, as it has no unpleasant smell. By using the ointment and pill together, the persons may rest assured of being permanentify cured of the most inveterate eruption. Price 25 cts.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at

REED'S DRUG STORE,

No. 311 Main street, west side,

ect 30 d-w 4 doors above 7th.

supervene—in the mean time, I would send her something very efficacious. When I got home, I made her three prime draughts."

"What did you give her then?"

"You see I was not exactly certain about the proper dose of the drugs in the surgery, so I made up the physic after a recipe of my own.

"Games I was not exactly certain about the proper dose of the drugs in the surgery, so I made up the physic after a recipe of my own.

I recollected the tub of elder wine that turned sour, so I drew a small quantity, and finding it a little too sharp, mixed up some soda with it, which made a great phizzing, and "Excuse me, Jack; 'phizzing' is not a professional term—you should say it 'effervesced.'" "Well you know what I mean. The soda turned it quite green, and exceedingly nasty—so much so that when I went to see her again in the evening she was quite well. Do you charge her visits?"

"Of course I do."

"Very good—two visits at half a crown refive shillings, and three draughts, four and six; that's nine and sixpence to begin with; not quite so bad, I think."

"No, indeed; I call it capital. Did any one else come?"

"Oh, lots. I took out two teeth and broke two in; but they all paid—only a shilling apiece; I put the money in the desk. Then one of the Browns, the farmers, hurt himself, and came to be bled, and I think I did it rather."

"You don't mean, Jack, you were fool enough to try—why, it's a most delicate operation."

"I know that—I felt his pulse, and told him."

Myself and a cop in the most famed, to the less known it coughs for months and years, and having tried, in vain, every thing, from the most famed, to the less known it medicines that seemed to give hopes of relief, and when In. White's Vegetable Elixir was recommended to me, I could not but give way to my feelings, and promounce his too a humbug. On reflection, however, I obtained a bottle, containing three gills, on the condition of no cure, no pay—and double pay if it did cure. I]—This one bottle cured the boy and myself, and I have reasons for believing that its equal cannot be found in the United States—and therefore, in as strong terms as friend Bryant has, do I also urge the afflicted to try Dr White's remedies. As long as I can procure them, I intend never to be without them in my house.

WILLIAM LINTON.

Cincinnati. November 29, 1843.

By J. M. McMaster, Dep'y.

Thos. G. Mitchell, Sol. for Petititioner. nov 26-69

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.—The undersigned would inform dealers in Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Cabinet, Venetian Blind and Looking Glass Makers, that he has established a Veneer Saw, at Deet Creek on the corner of Third and Lock sts, and is now prepared to furnish and saw for others, all kinds of Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Venetian Blind Slats, Looking Glass Backs, &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale a lot of Mahogany Chair Stuff and Veneers, all of which can be had on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO—On hand and for sale a lot of Mahogany Chair Stuff and Veneers, all of which can be had on the most reasonable terms.

HERRY ALBRO.

ARD OIL for sale wholesale and retail by Thomas The following certificates attest the quality of the Oil.

We have used Lard Oil manufactured by several individuals in this city, and have found none so uniformly good, as that made by Thomas Emery at his establishment and the corner of Eighth and Sycamore sts. We are satisfied this Oil is free from adulterations; it burns with a clear steady light, and does not gum in the wick. We have no doubt that those who make trial of it will find it equal to the best sperm."

Dr. Joseph Ray,

Geo. McCullough,

Alro on the corner of Eighth and Sycamore sts. We are satisfied this Oil is free from adulterations; it burns with a clear steady light, and does not gum in the wick. We have no doubt that those who make trial of it will find it equal to the best sperm."

Dr. Joseph Ray,

Geo. McCullough,

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Geo. McCullough,

Geo. McCullough,

Geo. McCullough,

Geo. McCullough,

Geo. McCullough,

Geo. McCullo

Yours respectfully, Cincinnati, May 10, 1842. Cincinnati, May 10, 1842.

Messrs, Editors:—To do good to the afflicted and to render justice to Dr. White for a cure so complicated and bad as mine was, is my apology for asking you to publish the following: Mesars. Editors:—To do good to the afflicted and to part to the best spern.

C. DONALDSON."

Mesars. Editors:—To do good to the afflicted and to reader justice to Dr. White for a cure so complicated and as a mine was, is my apology for asking you to publish the following:

In the twelve years that this medicine has been known and used in the Western country, it has acquired a reputation far superior to other preparations in the cure of the above diseases—from the uniform success that has resulted from its use in the 20 years that he has practised Medicine in the Western country, the proprietor has such perfect confidence in its virtues, that he feels no hesitation in warranting it in all cases where the patient follows the directions strictly.

Persons suffering from the effects of the above diseases upon the constitution, will find this preparation an invaluable remedy for promoting the discharge of bile, and for removing its morbid effects from the system.

When taken in small doses it acts in the most beneficial manner as a tonic, giving tone to the stomach, in vigorating the system to the most healtful condition.

For sale wholesale and retail at REED'S DRUG STORE, oct 30-d-w No.311 Main st, West side, above 7th.

DH. LEIDY'S

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills.

TORAL Il diseases of the Skin.—Tetter, Erysipelas, scurred, extract a tone fourth the price.

C. These Pills possess all the valuable properties of the fluid extract at one fourth the price.

They will be found effectual in clearing the complexion and removing blotches, dry and watery pimples of the fluid extract at one fourth the price.

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They will be found effectual in clearing the complexion and removing blotches, dry and watery pimples of th

DR. WHITE'S MAGIC LINIMENT, &c

medical skill.

If PSee the certificates, &c., in this paper as to these invaluable remedies. invaluable remedies.
Sold at Dr. White's Infirmary, corner of Broadway and Fifth ste. Cincinnati.

DR. HOSSACK'S EXPECTORANT WANTED-Mustard Seed,

DR. HOSSACK'S EXPECTORANT

HALSAM.

THIS highly popular Medicine is Compounded of Extracts of Liverwort, Hoarhound, Wild Cherry-Incland Moss, Elecampane, and a variety of other vegetable ingredients, all of which are highly appreciated by the Medical Profession for Pulmonary complaints.

An invaluable medicine for severe Colds, long standing Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty in Expectoration, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, all Pulmonary Diseases and Consumption in its first stages.

This Balsam is not recommended as an infallible cure for Consumption in every stage of the disease; but it is offered as a highly valuable remedy for that most fatal disease in its most incipient stage. For Difficulty in Expectoration, severe Colds, and long standing Coughs, it will invariably prove an infallible cure. For Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat, the Expectorant Balsam will be found to be an efficacious remedy—for Asthma, Croup and Whooping Cough, its remedial virtues have never been surpassed.

The Expectorant Balsam has a decided advantage over most other medicines for Pulmonary Diseases, in being a greeable to the taste and perfectly safe.

Price 91.00 per bottle.

Sold wholesale and retail by J. C. EMERY & CO., at the Good Samaritan Medical Depot, No. 3, West Fourth street, General Agents for the Western and South Western States.

T. TRUMAN, Publisher, has in press the second edition of Mason's Juvenic Harp, and in the amount, simplicity and variety of music it contains, I consider it by far the best Juvenile Music Book to be the din America, if it has its equal in Europe. The following notices will show in what estimation it is being a proper of the public. I have already introduced it into use.

From Mr. J. De Lá Mater, Teacher of Music, Cincinnati. I have carefully examined Mason's Juvenile Harp, and in the amount, simplicity and variety of music it contains, I consider it by far the best adapted to the wants of Juvenile Classes of a thing that has yet appeared before t

fore the public. I have already introduced it into use. From the Youth's Visiter.

Mason's Juvenile Harp will be popular at the fire side, in the school room, and in the sabbath school.

From Professor Gates, Troy.

I have examined Mason's Juvenile Harp, and highly approve of the work, and think it such as will meet the wants of our Juvenile school, and shall introduce it as soon as practicable.

From Professor Coburn, Teacher of Music in the Common Schools in Cincinnati.

I cordially recommend Mason's Juvenile Harp to all who wish to possess themselves of a volume of Juvenile Music, and can assure them that they will find it both useful and set ortaining.

useful and er ertaining.

Mr. Arke: distinguished Teacher of Musac Bast and w. a. has now several schools in which he is using the Juvenile Harp. Mr. Aiken says "he has exam lined Mason's Juvenile Harp with considerable care, and considers it the best Juvenile Singing Book the Messre. considers it the best Juvenile Singing Book the Messrs. Masons have ever published. It abounds with the bes pieces contained in their other works, together with a large number of German Meldoies, new and some of them truly beautiful. I shall introduce it into my schools as soon as practicable."

Mr. Morrisson, at Covington, says "I esteem Mason's Juvenile Harp as being decidedly the best Juvenile Music Book I have ever seen, and have therefore introduced it into my school."

From Mr. J. M. Thatcher, Teacher of Music and Chorister at the Central Presbyterian Church.

From Mr. J. M. Thatcher, Teacher of Music and Chorister at the Central Presbyterian Church.

I have thoroughly examined Mason's Juvenile Harp, and an free togive it my hearty commendation, as being unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other work of its kind within my knowledge. I therefore most cordially recommend it to teachers and parents as a work pre-eminently adapted to the capacities of children and youth From Mrs. E. K. Thatcher, Teacher of Music in the Common Schools of Cincinnati.

I fully concur in the above recommendation of Mason's Juvenile Harp.

I thing concin in the above teconimentation of all all the properties of the Age.

From the Pittsburgh Spirit of the Age.

We have just received a copy of Mason's Juvenile Harp, the last of Mason's works, and really it is a handsome pook; and we consider it most admirably adapted for the purpose of instructing the young in the science of music. It is filled with tunes which cannot fail to please.

Publisher of Mason's Music Boons, 75 Main street. Cincinnati. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS--COMMON

Tade. Consisting in part of—
Bue Edged Plates, Dishes and Bakers,
Plain white do do do,
Printed Teas, Teapots, Sugars and Creams,
Dipped and plain white Bowls and Pitchers,
Plain and Press'd Glass Tumblers, Press'd Salts, Peppers, Vinegar, and Mustards, Molasses Cans, Press'd Saucers, Plates and Dishes, &c., &c.

west side Main, bet'n 7th and 8th.

we take a portion of this agreeable compound, and go about our business. I have purchased a number of bottles of Dr. White's Elixirs, and given them to the afflicted poor, who can also testify to their healing and soothing virtues; and knowing the efficacy of Dr. White's Elixirs, Vegetable Pills, Magic Liniment, &c., if I can induce the afflicted to try them, my confidence in the benefits they will derive, will be ample compensation to me for any demand such persons may make on my time by calling on me for information, at my residence, corner of Franklin and Sycamore streets; and I do not hazard my reputation in assuring the public that, when the sanative and curative effects of these remedies are fully known, they will be esteemed above all others and above all price.

DAVID B. BRYANT.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1843.

Myself and a boy living with me, have had very bad coughs for months and years, and having tried, in vain, every thing, from the most famed, to the less known. its reputation is fully established, and is highly than any other hepatic clixir.

ITTHE WEST. II

In no country, perhaps, are diseases of the Liver mocommon than in the West—the Miasma: arising from marshes, rivers, canals, frequent attacks of ague and fever, and the sudden changes of temperature, constantly produce it; in fact, so common is it, that the very brute reation is affected.

Billious diseases and dyspensis produce it; in fact, so common is it, that the very brite creation is affected.

Billious diseases and dyspepsia originate almost entirely in a diseased or dormant state of the Liver, and persons thus afflicted are often continually taking pills to remove contiveness, which generally accompanies such affections. That is, they are doctoring for symptoms instead of causes, and thus they linger on for years, taking more and more medicine, an increased amount being requisite to act upon the bowels after the continued use of purgatives.

The Hepatic Elixir is an "alterative," and its effects are to arouse the Liver from a diseased or torpid state. The Hepatic Elixir is an "alterative," and its effects are to arouse the Liver from a diseased or torpid state, and to restore it to its natural life and vigor. When the Liver has acquired its former healthy state, it immediately resumes imparting to the stomach its necessary quantity of bile-and that which is of good quality. The consequence is that when a proper quantity of food enters the stomach it a proper quantity of which, by means of which the food is digested, and passes off as nature desirned.

severe as to entirely incapacitate me for labor. I have been under the care and treatment of various physicians without any permanent benefit. Hearing of the many curse effected by the Hepatic Elixir prepared by Dr. Stark weather, I was induced to give it a trial, and am happy to say that it has entirely removed my complaint. I have never felt any symptoms of it for more than a year past.

Northbridge, Mass., March 30, 1843.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSP.

Geo. W. Thurston, residing at Graft. I have never felt any symptoms of it for more than a year acommunication addressed to Dr. Stark, weaker, mays: "I have experienced the most beneficial results from the use of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir. For three or four years previous to my taking this medicine, I was seriously affected with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint. I had consulted several physicians, and made use of various pills and other medicines before the public, some of which had an injurious effect, others seemed to give temporary relief, without in the least degree removing the causeof my complaint. I have been subject to a very weak and sick stomach, and been for weeks together unable to eat the most harmless and soluble kinds of food without severe distress at the stomach, or vomiting it up immediately after taken. This was accompanied sometimes with a loss of appetite, at other times with an appetite, which neither any kind or quantity of food could satisfy. I was troubled about a year before making use of this medicine with a hard pain in the left side, attended with a kind of languor, great depression of spirits, and a general debility of the whole system. Nearly all these complaints or symptoms which I have mentioned, with many others, are now entirely cured by the use of Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixir."

Such indeed is the testimony everywhere given in its favor, where its remarkable virtues have been tested. Price \$1\$ per bottle. A pamphete containing a treatise for Liver Complaints, with proofs of the efficacy of this medicine, may be had free

or sale.

Sold only by

At their Western Depot of Valuable Medicines,
dec 18

Corner of Fourth and Walnut sts. Is the nerotivate and only genuine preparation from this valuable ration from this valuable
tree, and has proved to far
excell all other romedies ever
yet discovered, for diseases of the
Breast and Lungs, Coughs, Colds,
Consumption, Spitting of Blood, rising or
ing in the throat, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bre
hitis, Broken Consumption, from the abuse
of Calomel and other causes. Thousands
and tens of thousands of the heat tack; and tens of thousands of the best testi-monials of the virtues of Doctok

N. W. corner of 8th and Race sts, Phila. All other preparations from this valuable tree, are worthless im preparations from this calculations of the original.

Sold in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by

E. B. HINMAN, nov 4-d-w6m

VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY.

No 136 Sycamo st., bet'n 4th and 5th, east side.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Blinds of cvery description, in a superior manner, and of the best material. New Blinds exchanged for old ones. Old ones made new at short notice and on reasonable terms. Out side Blinds and Jobbing in general. Ladies and gentlemen wanting any thing in my line, will please all and examine for themselves.

N.B. I will take in exchange for Blinds, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

nov 8 d-wiy

BLACK TEA, of superior quality, in store and for sale by JOHN F, DAIR & Co., nov 28

Corner Lower Market and Syc. sts.

White Beans,
Dried Apples,
Dried Peaches,
Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed, and'
Hemp Seed,
JOHN F. DAIR & Co.
nov 29 Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore st

Dr. SCUDDER'S CELEBRATED EVE WATER.

The great advantages of this infallible remedy, places it as a general appendage to every family, and a constant vade mecum to the traveler. This Eye Water is prepared with the greatest care, and has never been known to fail in effecting a speedy and safe Restoration of the diseased organs. It is useless to attach any certificates by way of praise or recommendation, the reputation and immense sale that has attended Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, being the fairest proof of its utility and beneficial tendency, It has been the means of preserving sight to many of the afflicted, from the helpless infant to the aged parent. Numerous letters have been received by Dr. S. within these few years, containing flattering remarks relative to this Eye Water—and the cures effected by it have been set forth as wonderful beyond precedent. Dr. Scudder confidently recommends it as a safe and valuable remedy—and he trusts that his reputation and experience as an Occulist, will weigh against the gross impositions which are daily practised on the public by advertisements of different kinds of Eye Water, many of which are unsafe to use. Prepared by Dr. Jonn Scudders, Occulist and inserter of Artificial Human Eyes, city of New-York. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at the Good Samaritan Medical Depot, No 3 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, by J. C. EMERY & Co.

Oct 12

General Agents for the West.

CIRCULAR.-Cincinnati High School
Knowing the disadvantages under which a numerous class of our population labor, in regard to Education, the subscriber has established a Seminary in Cincinnati, entitled the CINCINNATI HIGH SCHOOL, in

tion, the subscriber has established a Seminary in Cincinnal, entitled the CINCINNATI HIGH SCHOOL, in which all the various branches necessary to a complete and finished English Education are taught, together with instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics, either with or without reference to a College Course.

It is composed of both sexes.

There is connected with it a Primary Department.

A Library of useful and suitable Books, Maps, Charts, Diagrams, and also an extensive and splendid Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus are provided for the use of the Institution.

VACATIONS.—The vacations will be as follows:—1st. One week previous to the first of January. 2d. Sevence weeks previous to the third Monday in September.

EXAMINATIONS.—A Public Examination and Exhibition will precede each vacation.

TERMS OF TUITION.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, and Geography, \$3.00.

The above, with Arithmetic and Geography advanced, English Grammar, Parsing, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Elocution and Declamation, 5.00.

The above, with Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c. together with the Latin and Greek Languages, 7.00.

One half of the Tuition required in advance,

A Writing Teacher is in regular attendance. Also a Teacher and Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Instruction in Vocal Music forms a part of the regular course, for which no additional charge is made.

sourse, for which no additional charge is made.

BOARD.—Board, excluding washing, fuel, and lights can be obtained in private families at the expense of \$.

BOARD.—Board, excluding washing, fuel, and lights, can be obtained in private families at the expense of \$1 to \$2 per week.

GENERAL REMARKS.—When desired, the Principal will see that the scholars from abroad are located in prous and discreet families, and if requested will act as Guardian.

The Principal has engaged in this enterprise with no desire of pecuniary profit, intending to make it, so far as he is concerned, a purety beneated to beject. He has as the intended to confine my business entirely to the sale of the choicest Goods that can be found in some of the choicest Goods that can be found in the fast with as the concerned, a purety beneated to beject. He has a concerned, a purety beneated to be seen of mondate sixty; and engaged competent male and female teachers. As the success of this enterprise depends mainly upon the co-operation of those for whom the Institution has been established, he hopes that from them he will receive a cordial support.

For the accommodation of numbers who wish to pursue one or more studies, but who are unable to attend during the regular school hours, we would say, that time for each recitation has been fixed upon. Young men and young women are often so situated that their occupations would not suffer by an absence of an hour in the forenoon or afternoon, and who could by a careful use of spare moments, study one or two lessons a day. We hope that a word to those who would be wise, will be sufficient.

Letters for further information should be directed to non-30-dawly

HRAN S. GILMORE, Principal, and who could by a careful use of spare moments, study one or two lessons a day. We hope that a word to those who would be wise, will be sufficient.

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